Dicetak Oleh:
Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus
Direktorat Jenderal PAUD, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah
Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
Tahun 2020

Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
Direktorat Jenderal PAUD, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah
Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus
Tahun 2020

Appreciation

BAHASA INGGRIS PAKET B SETARA SMP/MTs KELAS IX

MODUL
TEMA 11

Easy English for Package B (Equal to Junior High School Level IX)
Modul Tema 11 : Appreciation

- **Penulis:** Sari Purnamawati; Suci Paresti
- **Editor:** Dr. Samto; Dr. Subi Sudarto
  Dra. Maria Listiyanti; Dra. Suci Paresti, M.Pd.; Apriyanti Wulandari, M.Pd.

- **Diterbitkan oleh**: Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus–Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah–Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

iv+ 68 hlm + illustrasi + foto; 21 x 28,5 cm

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

Kata Pengantar

Pendidikan kesetaraan sebagai pendidikan alternatif memberikan layanan kepada mayarakat yang karena kondisi geografis, sosial budaya, ekonomi dan psikologis tidak berkesempatan mengikuti pendidikan dasar dan menengah di jalur pendidikan formal. Kurikulum pendidikan kesetaraan dikembangkan mengacu pada kurikulum 2013 pendidikan dasar dan menengah hasil revisi berdasarkan peraturan Mendikbud No.24 tahun 2016. Proses adaptasi kurikulum 2013 ke dalam kurikulum pendidikan kesetaraan adalah melalui proses kontekstualisasi dan fungsionalisasi dari masing-masing kompetensi dasar, sehingga peserta didik memahami makna dari setiap kompetensi yang dipelajari.

Pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan menggunakan prinsip flexible learning sesuai dengan karakteristik peserta didik kesetaraan. Penerapan prinsip pembelajaran tersebut menggunakan sistem pembelajaran modular dimana peserta didik memiliki kebebasan dalam penyelesaian tiap modul yang di sajikan. Konsekuensi dari sistem tersebut adalah perlunya disusun modul pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan yang memungkinkan peserta didik untuk belajar dan melakukan evaluasi ketuntasan secara mandiri.

Tahun 2017 Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Keaksaraan dan Kesetaraan, Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat mengembangkan modul pembelajaran pendidikan kesetaraan dengan melibatkan Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan Kemdikbud, para akademisi, pamong belajar, guru dan tutor pendidikan kesetaraan. Modul pendidikan kesetaraan disediakan mulai paket A tingkat kompetensi 2 (kelas 4 Paket A). Sedangkan untuk peserta didik Paket A usia sekolah, modul tingkat kompetensi 1 (Paket A setara SD kelas 1-3) menggunakan buku pelajaran Sekolah Dasar kelas 1-3, karena mereka masih memerlukan banyak bimbingan guru/tutor dan belum bisa belajar secara mandiri.

Kami mengucapkan terimakasih atas partisipasi dari Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan Kemdikbud, para akademisi, pamong belajar, guru, tutor pendidikan kesetaraan dan semua pihak yang telah berpartisipasi dalam penyusunan modul ini.

Jakarta, 1 Juli 2020
Plt. Direktur Jenderal

Hamid Muhammad

Contents



APPRECIATION

Preface

Welcome to **Easy English for Package B** (Equal to Junior High School). This is a self-learning module which is designed for Package B students. It is designed based on the revised 2013 of English Curriculum.

This module consists of two units where each unit consists of several tasks to do. At the beginning of unit you will find learning outcomes that you should accomplished. So you are going to know what you will be able to do after you have finished each unit. You will be also able to congratulate, to wish, to respond, to use singular and plural noun, to give ideas, to express agreement and disagreement and to ask other activities.

This module provides you with various tasks that you should do in order to develop your language skill. Listening dialogue, reading text, comprehension questions, text constructions, completing sentences, practice yourself are various tasks you may try to develop your language skills.

At the end of the module you will find a summary. A summary is used to reflect your achievement. You also will find any resources you should learn in order to complete your knowledge and practice the content of the material. In the last, you will lead to know what is the next material will be provided in the next module and certain criteria you should accomplished in order to pass this module.

You may learn English in **Easy English for Package B** as a self-learning module. Even though, you may learn by yourself, in a pair, in a small group even in a whole class. You will listen, you will read, and you will learn something new in this module. Finally, enjoy the module and start to learn English easily.

Let's have fun learning and wish you all the best!

Author

Guideline

How to use this module?

There are several steps in using this module!

 **Guideline**	**Step 1** Read the guideline! Guideline is a general explanation on each step how to use the module. (Petunjuk penggunaan adalah penjelasan umum setiap langkah bagaimana menggunakan modul ini)
 Learning Outcomes	**Step 2** Read the learning outcomes! Learning outcomes are the outcomes that a learner should accomplish. (Tujuan atau capaian pembelajaran yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik)
 Learning Activities	**Step 3** Do the learning activities! Learning activities are various activities to help a learner develop their language skills. (Kegiatan pembelajaran yang membantu peserta didik mengembangkan ketrampilan berbahasa).
 Summary	**Step 4** Read the summary! Summary is a brief explanation to remind the learner about the previous material. (Rangkuman merupakan penjelasan singkat untuk mengingatkan kembali peserta didik terhadap isi materi).

 **Grammar**	**Step 5** Grammar Zone! In this session you have to pay attention to the grammar related to the content of unit. (Pada bagian ini, Anda harus memperhatikan grammar yang sesuai dengan isi materi pada unit tersebut).
 **Completeness Criteria**	**Step 6** Set the completeness criteria! Completeness Criteria is several criteria a learner should complete to finish this module before moving to the next module. (Kriteria ketuntasan adalah kriteria yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan modul ini).
 **Evaluation**	**Step 7** Evaluation! Evaluation is certain short test to make sure whether the learners mastering the lesson very well. (Evaluasi adalah beberapa soal pendek yang diberikan untuk memastikan bahwa peserta didik telah menguasai materi dengan baik).
 **Additional References**	**Step 8** Pay attention to this! Additional references to enrich materials in order to develop language skills. (Referensi atau sumber belajar lain yang dapat digunakan peserta didik untuk menambah kemampuan berbahasanya.)
 **Next module**	**Step 9** Go the next module, if you set the completeness criteria ! (Menuju modul berikutnya setelah menyelesaikan evaluasi Modul 12).

NOTE: Use the DICTIONARY when it is necessary.

(Gunakan kamus apabila diperlukan).

Completeness Criteria

You are declared passing and can continue to study to the next module, if you reach the 80 score criteria. You must complete all the assignments and practice questions contained in this module. Do your best to achieve the criteria.

Happy learning and good luck!

Anda dinyatakan lulus dan dapat melanjutkan belajar ke modul berikutnya jika mencapai kriteria skor 80. Anda harus menyelesaikan semua tugas dan latihan soal yang ada pada modul ini. Lakukan yang terbaik untuk mencapai kriteria. Selamat Belajar dan semoga sukses

UNIT 1 I WISH YOU FOR THE BEST

Source: https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photos-kids-shaking-hands-image26992058

Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

» Saying congratulation

» Saying wishes

» Responding

» Using 'will', 'can'

» Using singular dan plural noun

Pada Unit 1 ini Anda akan mempelajari hal berikut:

» Mengucapkan selamat

» Mengucapkan harapan dan doa

» Memberikan respon

» Menggunakan kata "will dan can"

» Menggunakan kata bendatunggal dan jamak

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. Activity 1: Saying Congratulations

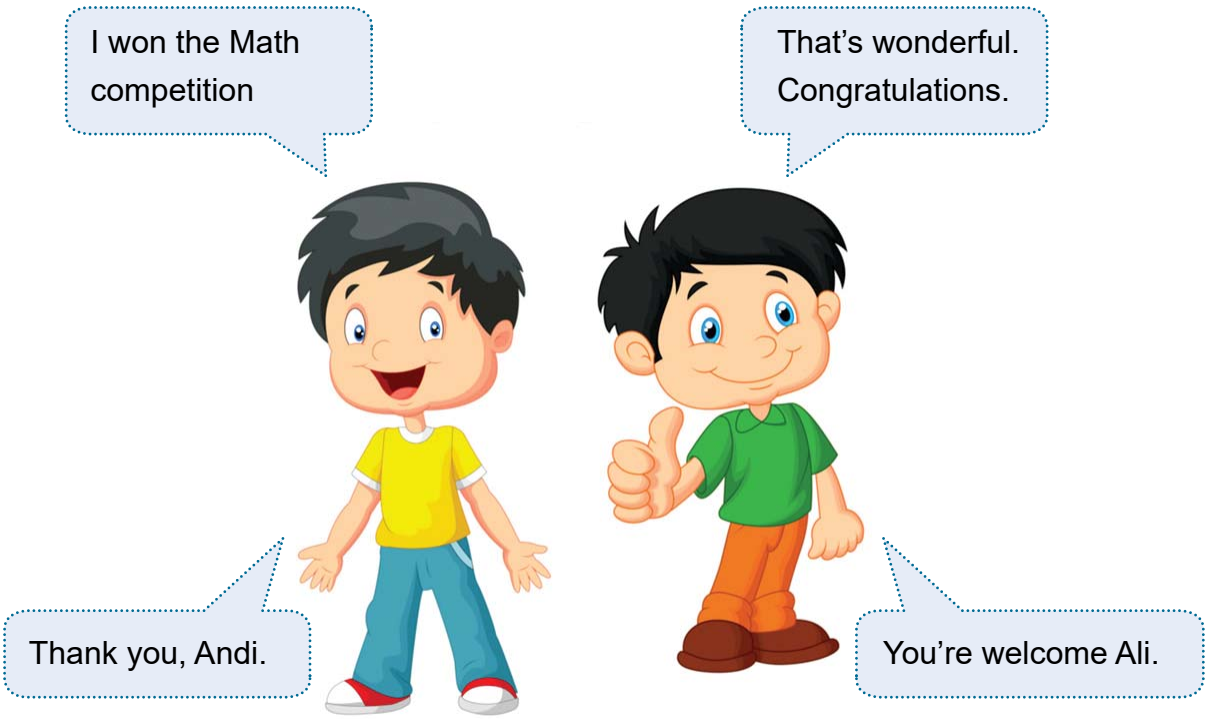
Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/c/congratulate.asp

Lead-in

» What do you say when your friend has a special wonderful situation?

» Apa yang Anda katakan, ketikateman Anda mendapatkansesuatu yang istimewa atau berada pada situasi yang membahagiakan ?

a. Pay attention to the dialogue below!



Source: https://ru.pngtree.com/freepng/two-boys_2729322.html

b. Answer the question based on the picture above!

1) Who are they in the dialogue?

.....

2) Who won the Math competition?

.....

3) Does Ali happy for Andi?

.....

4) What does Ali say?

.....

c. Now make your own dialogue as the dialogue above as your example!

Source: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-two-cartoon-boys-talking-no-gradients-image48306650

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

d. Complete the dialogue!

Now try to complete the dialogue based on the picture below!

Source:https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photography-boy-girl-image7024007

e. Pay Attention!

You have finished complete the dialogue. Now pay attention to the explanation below and read carefully!

▶ When your friend has special event or achieves certain accomplishment, you can say :

- Congratulations,
- You did it,
- Good job,
- I'm happy for you

▶ You say those words with happy expression

▶ Then he/she can answer:

- Thank you
- Thanks

f. Practice it!

Now, you have to practice to congratulate your friend on his achievement. Write down your own dialogue below:

You : .....

Your Friend : .....

You : .....

Your Friend : .....

Note:

Write down your new friend's name!

What is his achievement? .....

g. Vocabularies

Congratulations	: selamat …
I'm happy for you	: saya turut senang
Good job	: kerja yang bagus, hebat
You did it	: kamu berhasil

h. Exercise 1

Answer these questions!

1) We say ‘congratulations’ when …

   a) Meet people

   b) Someone has an achievement

2) When we congratulate someone, what can we say?

   a) You did it.

   b) What do you do

3) What expression we should give when we congratulate someone?

   a) Envy

   b) Happy

4) Toni said: I was chosen to represent the school in a basketball game.

   a) a. Benny: You’re awesome.

   b) b. Benny: Never mind.

5) Anne: Tomorrow is my birthday, Tina.

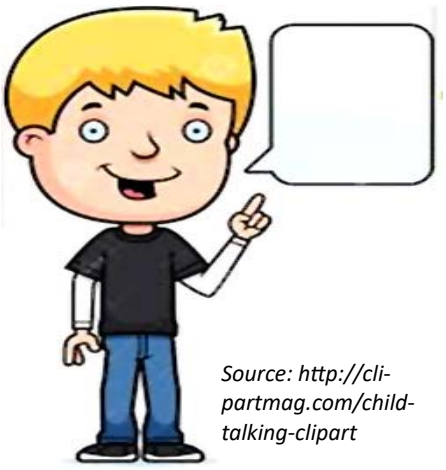
   a) a. Tina: Oh… no !

   b) b. Tina: Wish you all the best, Ann.

2. II. Activity 2: Saying your wishes

Lead-in

» What do you say when you want to wish....



Source: http://cli-partmag.com/child-talking-clipart

a. Look at the pictures!

Now look at the pictures below!

I wish you have a happy life

Source: deoci.com/children-and-teachers-eps-vector-download

I hope everything is fine

Source: https://lifehacker.com/how-to-make-a-loved-ones-time-in-the-hospital-easier-fo-1601679682

Happy holiday

Source: https://stock.adobe.com/ee/images/paper-art-style-of-kids-having-fun-at-holiday-

Good luck for your exam

Source: http://clipground.com/examination-clipart.html

b. Write true or false!

Pay attention to the statements below and write true (T) or false (F) !

1. Happy holiday (T/F)

Source: http://clipground.com/image-post/21571-examination-clipart-12.jpg.html

2. I hope everything is fine (T/F)

Source : https ://vectortoons.com/product/a-female-patient-confined-in-the-hospital/

3. I wish you a happy new year (T/F)
Source : https ://www.bigstockphoto.com/es/image-196390123/stock-vector-doctor-and-girl-in-hospital

4. Happy holiday (T/F)
Source: http://www.okclipart.com/Afternoon-Clip-Art30koeizowl/

5. Happy friendship (T/F)
Source: http://www.okclipart.com/Afternoon-Clip-Art30koeizowl/

6. Enjoy working (T/F)
Source: http://clipground.com/examination-clipart.html

c. Rearrange the dialogue!

Arrange the dialogue below into a good conversation!

1) Good for you, get well soon
2) I catch a cold
3) Thanks, I take the medicine regularly
4) I hope everything is fine
5) Thank you

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

d. Pay Attention!

- When you wish someone, you can say: I wish you a happy life
- When someone is sick you can say: I hope everything is fine or get well soon

- When someone is having a holiday, you can say: happy holiday
- When someone is having an exam, you can say: good luck on your exam

e. Vocabularies

Congratulations	: selamat …
I'm happy for you	: saya turut senang
Good job	: kerja yang bagus, hebat
You did it	: kamu berhasil

f. Practice it!

Now practice to make your own conversations based on the situation below!

How do you say when:

1) Your sister is having an exam.

You : ……

Your sister : ……

You : ……

Your sister : ……

2) Yoga is being hospitalized.

You : ……

Yoga : ……

You : ……

Yoga : ……

You : ……

g. Exercise 2

Now answer these questions!

1) When someone is having an accident, you say:

a) Good job

b) I am happy for you

c) I hope everything is fine

d) Good luck

2) When someone will compete in a championship, you say:

a) Good luck

b) I wish you a happy life

c) Get well soon

d) Happy weekend

3) When someone is being hospitalized, you say:

a) Happy holiday.

b) I wish you happiness.

c) Good job.

d) Get well soon.

4) When someone is having a holiday, you say:

a) Get well soon.

b) I wish you a happy life.

c) I am happy for you.

d) Enjoy your holiday.

5) When someone is having a busy day, you say:

a) Go home and relax.

b) Happy weekend.

c) I am happy for you.

d) Good job.

3. Activity 3: Responding

Lead-in

» What do you say when your friend has a special wonderful situation?

» Apa yang Anda katakan, ketikateman Anda mendapatkansesuatu yang istimewa atau berada pada situasi yang membahagiakan ?

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

a. Read the dialogue below!

Source:https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/kids-studying-vector-20635345

b. Answer the questions!

1) Who are they in the dialogue? .....

2) What does Nad say to Ted? .....

3) What Ted respon to Nad? .....

c. Pay attention to these dialogues!

Dialogue 1

Source:https://www.freeimages.com/premium/boy-waving-at-his-friend-953899

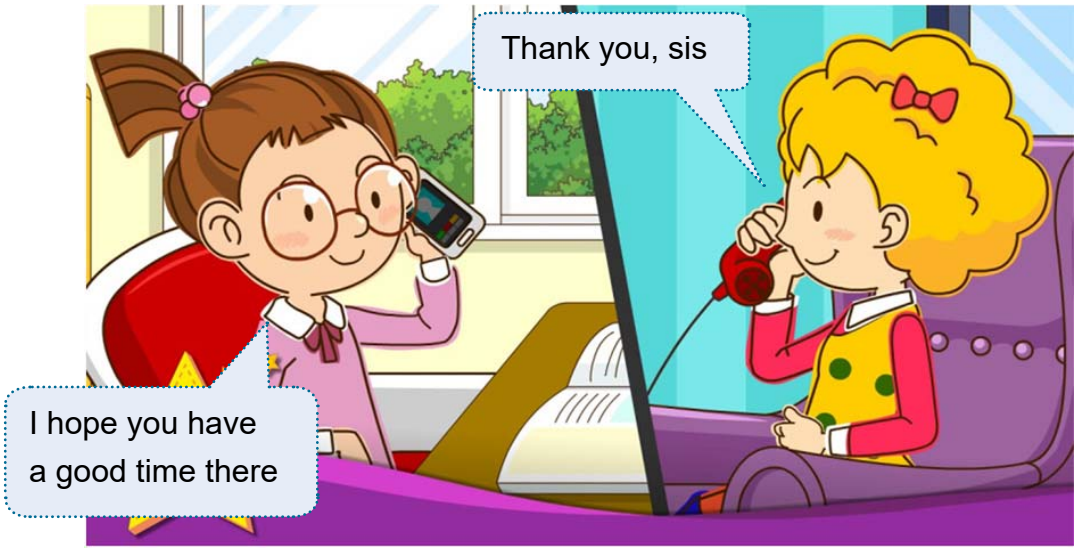
Dialogue 2

Source:http://clipground.com/visit-friends-clipart.html

Dialogue 3

Source:https://www.123rf.com/photo_14066301_cartoon-illustration-of-two-kids-at-the-subway-station.html

Dialogue 4



Source:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-AUW72Rs1o

d. Pay Attention!

- When someone **wishes** you a good thing you can answer: “thank you.”
- When someone **hopes** a good thing for you, you say ”thank you”
- When someone **praises** you, you say: “thank you.”
- You may say **thank you** or **thanks**.

e. Practice it!

Now practice to create your conversation based on the situation below!

1) Your friend is going abroad

You : _____

Your friend : _____

2) Your friend has a stomache

You : _____

Your friend : _____

3) Your friend is having a birthday party.

You : _____

Your friend : _____

4) Your friend is having an exam.

You : _____

Your friend : _____

5) Your friend is having a science competition.

You : _____

Your friend : _____

f. Exercise 3

Fill in the blank. You say 'thank you' or 'thanks' when…

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

4. Activity 4: Using 'will' and 'can'

Source:https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-

Lead-in

» What do you say when you are going to do something? What do you say to express possibility?

a. Read the dialogue!

Source: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration

Lana : Alex, can you help me with my English homework?

Alex : Sure, what's the matter.

Lana : I don't know the meaning of some words in the passage.

Alex : I will look them up in the dictionary

b. Answer the questions!

1) Who are talking in the dialogue? .....

2) Who has a homework? .....

3) What does Lana say to Alex ? .....

4) What will Alex do? .....

c. Complete the dialogues!

Dialogue 1

Naja : _____

Akmal : What is the matter?

Naja : _____

Akmal : I will buy some food

Dialogue 2

Agus : Hi, Budi, are you okay?

Tari : _____

Agus : Don't worry, I will help you

Tari : _____

Dialogue 3

Neno : Will you go to the meeting tomorrow?

Tira : _____

Neno : Why?

Tira : _____

Dialogue 4

Rahma : _____

Afi : Sure. Where are we going?

Rahma : To the canteen. I want to drink ice coffee during the break.

Afi : _____

Dialogue 5

Safira : Will you join me to the library, Safira ?

Nabila : _____

Safira : Why?

Nabila : _____

d. Pay Attention!

▶ You use 'can' to ….

"Can you help me?

"I cannot lift the table, it is heavy"

▶ You use 'will' to ….

"I will go to Jogjakarta tomorrow."

"I have a cold. I will not go to the meeting"

"Will you go with me to the market?"

▶ Your reply: "Yes I can"

"No, I cannot/ can't"

"Yes, I will"

"No, I won't"

e. Vocabularies

Congratulations	: selamat …
I'm happy for you	: saya turut senang
Good job	: kerja yang bagus, hebat
You did it	: kamu berhasil

f. Practice it!

Say or write it in English

1) Saya akan memasak bubur besok pagi.

.....

2) Ara, maukah kau pergi ke perpustakaan denganku?

.....

3) Ibu dan ayah akan menghadiri rapat.

.....

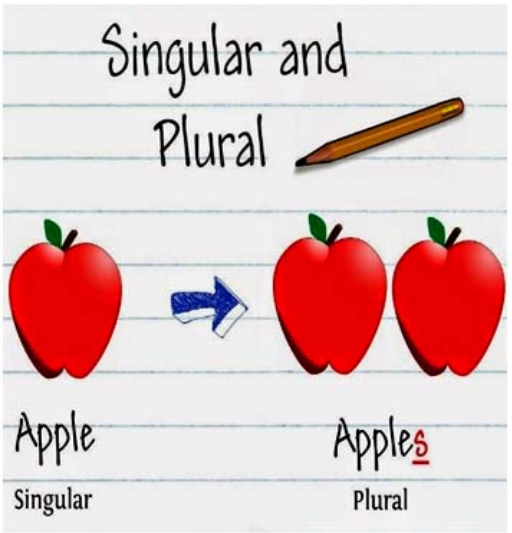
4) Dapatkah kau membantuku?

.....

5) Saya berjanji untuk hadir pada reuni SMA.

.....

5. Activity 5: Singular and Plural Noun

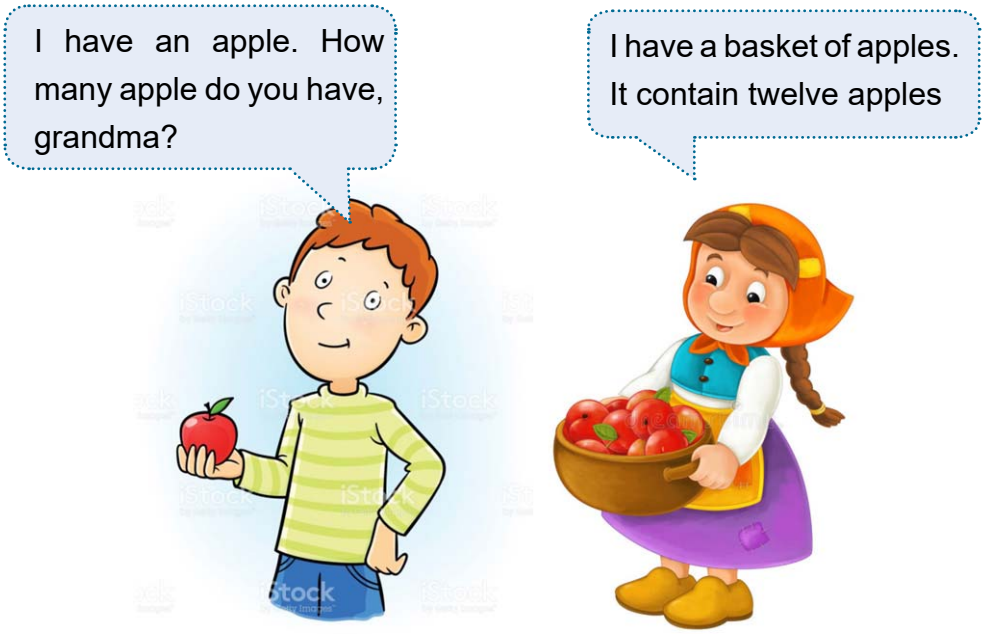


Source: http://www.studybahasaing-gris.com/cara-membuat-kalimat-plu-ral-dan-singular-noun/

Lead-in

» What is the difference between 'apple' and 'apples'?

Read the dialogue!



Source: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration

a. Answer the dialogue!

1) Who are in the dialogue? .....

2) How many apple does Andi have? .....

3) How many apple does grandma have? .....

4) Whose apples are heavier? .....

b. Complete the dialogue below!

Source: www.pinterest.pt/pin/745064332076004630/

Raja : Ratu, do you have any vegetables?

Ratu : Yes, I have. What do you need?

Raja : I want some paprika. How many paprika do you have?

Ratu : 1. _____

Raja : And do you have any raddish?

Ratu : 2. _____

Raja : Do you have some potatoes?

Ratu : 3. _____

Raja : Three potatoes. I need carrots and tomatoes too.

Ratu : 4. _____

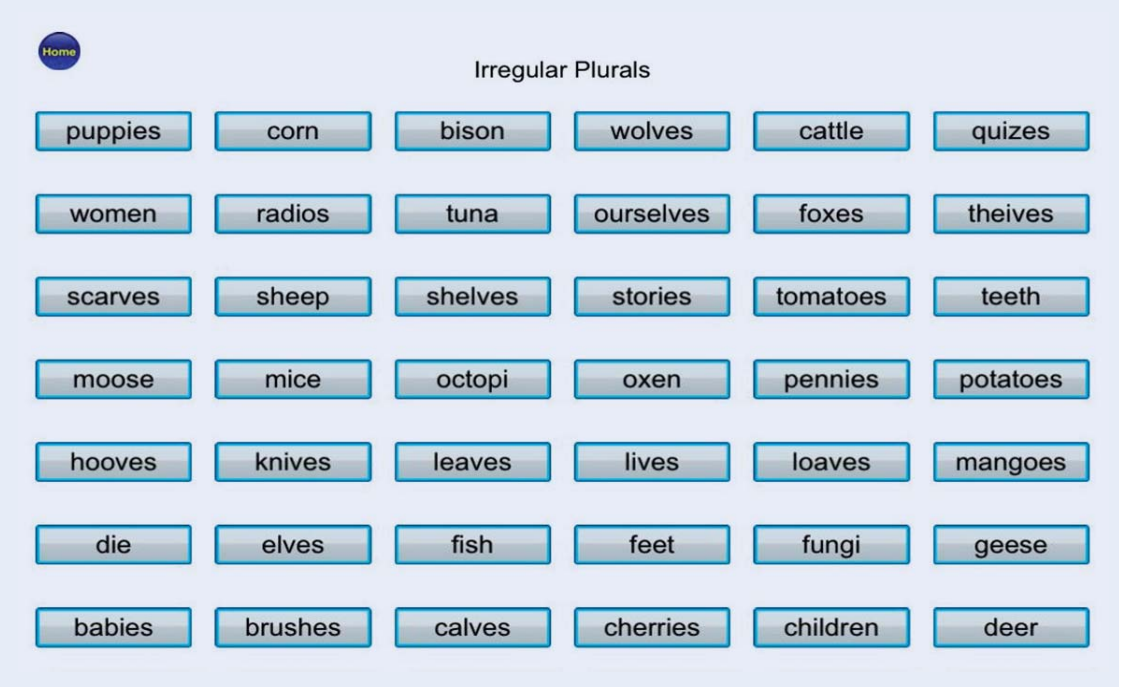
Raja : Two carrots and two tomatoes. Thank you, Ratu.

Ratu : 5. _____

c. Pay Attention!

Rules for Plural Nouns
Most nouns add s to from plural
Nouns that end with sh, ch, x, z or s add es
Nouns end with vowel + y, add s
Nouns end with consonant + y, change y to i and add es
Nouns end with f or fe, change f or fe to ves
Nouns end with vowel + yo, add s
Nouns end with consonant + o, add es

Source:https://www.onlinemathlearning.com/plural-nouns.html



Source:https://www.pinterest.com/pin/536491374331850055/

d. Vocabularies

Some	: beberapa
An apple	: sebuah apel
Five apples	: lima buah apel
Some apples	: beberapa buah apel

e. Exercise 4

How do you say it in English?

1) Ada tiga ekor tikus dirumahku.

   .....

2) Aku memiliki dua ekor anak anjing.

   .....

3) Disana ada seekor rusa.

   .....

4) Tama memiliki banyak buah jeruk.

.....

5) Kita harus rajin menggosok gigi.

.....

UNIT 2 THAT'S A GOOD IDEA

Source: https://www.videoblocks.com/video/cute-cartoon-sun-painted-in-watercolor-good-idea

In this unit you will learn about:

- Giving ideas (memberikan ide)
- Expressing agreement (menyatakan persetujuan)
- Expressing disagreement (menyatakan ketidaksetujuan)
- Asking someone's activity (menanyakan kegiatan seseorang)

A. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. Activity 1: Giving ideas

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/c/congratulate.asp

Lead-in

- What do you say when you want to give ideas?

a. Read the dialogue

Source:http://www.tajandadowa.com/2018/04/cartoon-backpacks-for-teens/

b. Answer the questions!

1) Who are in the dialogue?.....

2) What does the boy say?.....

3) What is the girl's answer? ……

4) What does the boy suggest? ……

5) Does the girl agree with the boy? ……..

c. Rearrange the dialogue into a good dialogue!

1) That's a good idea

2) What about taking a walk this afternoon?

3) Hi, Nina. Do you have anything to do today?

4) Not really, why?

d. Pay Attention!

When you want to give your ideas, you can say:

- What if ….
- How if ….
- How about ….
-

e. Vocabularies!

Kata Tanya	Artinya	Penggunaan
What if	Bagaimanajika	Menyarankantetapi lebih ‘kepada Pekerjaan (melakukansesuatu)’
How if	Bagaimanajika	Menyarankantetapi lebih kepadahubungan interpersonal
How about	Bagaimana tentang	Menyarankansuatugagasan, Menambahkangagasanlainnya
		• Kata tanya “what if, how if, how about” memiliki arti yang sama. • Penggunaannya: Kata tanya + simple present tense Kata tanya + simple past tense

f. Practice it!

What do you say when:

1) You want to ask your friend to watch football.

……

2) You suggest a lunch at your house.

……

3) You ask your friend to accompany you visiting a sick friend.

……

4) You want your friend to help you clean the classroom.

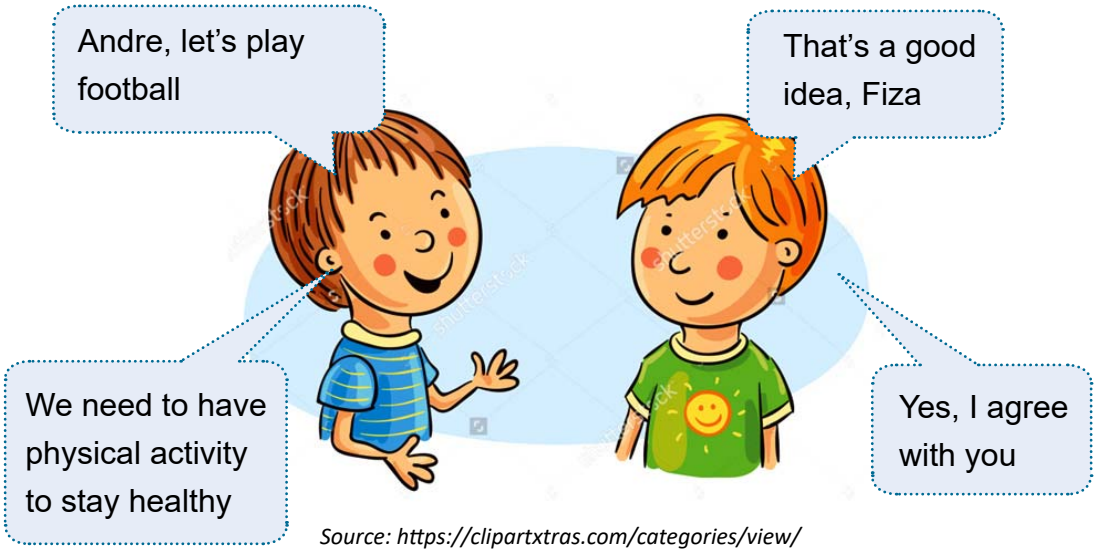
……

2 Activity 2: Expressing agreement

Lead-in

» What do you say when you are agree with an opinion?

a. Read the dialogue Source: https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/



Source: https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/

b. Answer the questions below!

1) Who are in the dialogue?

.....

2) What does Fiza suggest?

.....

3) What is Andre's respond?

.....

4) Why they need physical activity?

.....

c. Vocabularies

Yes, I agree	: ya, sayasetuju
I think so	: sayakirabegitu
That's a good idea	: ide bagus!
I agree with you	: saya setuju denganmu

d. Pay Attention!

▶ When you agree with someone or with an opinion you can say:

- I agree with you
- That's good
- I think so
- That's a good idea
- That's great

e. Practice it

Make a dialog based on the following situations:

1) Your classroom is dirty. Your friend is agree to help you cleaning it.

Ani : ……...

Ito : ……...

Ani : ……...

Ito : ……...

2) You want to go to the zoo this weekend. Your parents agree with you.

Abel : ……...

Parents : ……...

Abel : ……...

Parents : ……...

3) Your friends ask you to play football this afternoon. You agree.

Adi : ……...

Me : ……...

Adi : ……...

Me : ……...

3. Activity 3: Expressing disagreement

Lead-in

» What do you say when you want to give ideas?

a. Pay attention to the pictures below!

Picture 1
Agree/disagree
Source: https://www.123rf.com/photo_31027657_stock-vector-girl-throw-the-trash.html

Picture 2
Agree/disagree
Source: https://www.123rf.com/photo_31027657_stock-vector-girl-throw-the-trash.html

Picture 3
Agree/disagree
Source: http://www.girlgames.com/pigsty-clean-up.html

Picture 4
Agree/disagree
Source: http://www.mafa.com/Small-Fox-Tidy-Up-The-Room

b. Choose agree or disagree based on the pictures above and write in sentences.

- Picture 1.....
- Picture 2.....
- Picture 3.....
- Picture 4.....

c. Read the dialogue below!

Zara : Mom, I don't think that swimming is a good idea. It's raining.

Mom : You're right. It is not a good idea to do outdoor activities.

Zara : What do you think we should do now?

Mom : What about cleaning up the house?

Zara : I don't agree with that. The cold weather makes me lazy.

Mom : Well, I don't agree if you use the cold weather as an excuse to do nothing.

d. Complete the sentences with your own words.

- I don't think that …
- I don't agree with …
- I don't agree if …
- It is not a good idea to …

e. Pay Attention!

To express disagreement, you can say:

- No, I don't agree with you
- I don't think so
- I don't agree if we play truant
- It is not a good idea to skip class

f. Vocabularies

No, I don't think so	: saya kira tidak begitu
I don't agree	: saya tidak setuju
It is not a good idea	: itu bukan ide bagus

g. Practice it!

1) Deni : What if we play tennis now?
   Bagas : …… It is raining

2) Wika : I think the movie is good.
   Dea : …….. I don't enjoy it.

3) Ranu : Swimming will be good tonight.
   Sita : …… It is very cold.

4) Alya : Just throw your garbage there.
   Mom : …… The yard will be dirty and messy.

4. Activity 4: Asking someone's activities.

Lead-in

» How do you say when you ask someone's activities?

a. Can you mention the activities based on the picture?

Source: https://www.shutterstock.com/search/daily+activities

b. Read the dialogues below!

Dialogue 1

Alif : What time do you wake up, Zahra?

Zahra : I wake up at 4.30 am

Alif : It would be better if you take a bath after getting up

Zahra : I don't think so. I tidy up my room first.

Alif : But taking a bath early in the morning is refreshing,

Zahra : I agree with you

Alif : What about taking a walk tomorrow morning?

Zahra : That's a good idea.

Alif : We can go to the food court to have breakfast then

Zahra : I don't agree with that. We can have breakfast in my house. Homemade food is healthier.

Alif : Okay, that's good.

Dialogue 2

Dea : What will you do tomorrow morning?

Rama : Nothing much, why?

Dea : It will be good if we go swimming

Rama : I don't think so, I have a cold

Dea : Well, what about having a soup for breakfast at the usual place?

Rama : That's a good idea. The soup is very delicious. Do you have any plans later on?

Dea : Actually I have to go to the market in the afternoon. Will you accompany me?

Rama : I'm sorry, I would love to but I usually take a nap at that hour.

c. Pay Attention

▶ To ask someone's activity you can say:

- What will you do tomorrow?
  - I will go to the library
  - I will finish my homework
  - I will go to a party

- What do you usually do on Sundays?
  - I go for a walk in the morning and then play basketball
  - I clean up my house
  - I visit my grandparents

- What do you do in the morning?
  - I cook for the family
  - I go to school
  - I tidy up my room

d. Pay attention to the pictures below!

Picture 1

Source: https://juara.bolasport.com/read/321493880/bolehkah-olahraga-sambil-mendengarkan-musik

Picture 2

Source: https://www.pngwing.com/id/free-png-bgunb

Picture 3

Source: https://gambaranimasipro.blogspot.com/2010/04/download-970-gambar-animasi-orang.html

Picture 4

Source: https://mythoughtslifenote.wordpress.com/2012/05/06/biarkan-anak-anak-bermain/

Complete the sentences based on the picture above!

Picture 1: What do you usually do on Saturday morning ?

…….....

Picture 2: …….....

I like to hear music on my bed every Sunday morning.

Picture 3: What do you do every afternoon ?

…….....

Picture 4: …….....

I play with my brother everyday after school.

e. Vocabularies

What will you do tomorrow: Apa rencana kegiatanmu besok?

What do you usually do on Sundays?: Apa kegiatanmu di hari minggu?

Take a walk : jalan jalan

Go to a party : Menghadiri sebuah pesta

Clean up: Bersih-bersih

Visit my grand parents : Mengunjungi kakek nenek saya

f. Fill in the blank with the appropriate question words.

1) ..... do you get up?

2) ..... you help me to do my homework ?

3) ..... cooking our dinner together?

4) ..... we visit my grandparents?

5) ..... your favorite actor?

GRAMMAR ZONE

Sekarang Anda akan mempelajari terkait beberapa grammar (aturan kebahasaan) yang terdapat pada modul ini!

1. Penggunaan tobe (am, is dan are)

Subjek	To be	Contoh Kalimat
I	am	I **am** Sasha I am a student
You	are	You **are** Gusta You are my friend You are the class leader
He	is	He **is** Adi He is a student He is nice
She	is	She **is** Mitha She is a dancer She is beautiful
They	are	They **are** Gani and Juli They are students They are from Salatiga
We	are	We **are** package B students We are very happy
It	Is	It **is** a book It is wonderful

2. Penggunaan kata ganti milik (possessive pronouns)

Subjek	PP	Contoh Kalimat
I	my	It is **my** house They are **my** friends
You	your	It is **your** book They are **your** toys
He	his	It is **his** decision It is **his** car

She	her	It is **her** pen They are **her** pictures
They	their	It is **their** school They are **their** teachers
We	our	It is **our** garden It is **our** pet
It	its	It is **its** tail It is **its** meal

EXERCISE

Exercise 5

A. Feel in the blank with I, you, she, he, we, they or it!

1. Hello. ___ am Gina.
2. ___ are very kind.
3. ___ is my grandmother.
4. ___ is beautiful.
5. ___ are my students.
6. ___ are doctors.
7. ___ is a book.
8. ___ is a football player.
9. ___ am a singer.
10. ___ are a pilot.

B. Feel in the blank with am, is, or are!

1. I …… very hungry.
2. They ……. Football players.
3. She ……. shy.

4. We ……. From Semarang.
5. You ……. a student.
6. It …… very cold here.
7. He ……. wise.
8. It ……. mid night.
9. Lisa ……. a nurse.
10. Dodi and Kemal ……. friends.

C. Feel in the blank with my, your, his, her, their, our or its!

1. I have a book. ____ tittle is “Silent”.
2. Can I borrow ____ drawing book?
3. Hi ___ name is Sarah.
4. We live here. It is ___ house.
5. He has a brother. ___ name is Dodi.
6. They are farmers. ___ plants are various.
7. Mother loves to sing, ___ voice is wonderful.
8. I like ___ ice cream.
9. He drives ___ bicycle to school.
10. They are twins. ___ birthday is September 13th .

SUMMARY

A. Unit 1

1. When you wish someone, you can say: I wish you a happy life
2. When someone is sick you can say: I hope everything is fine or get well soon
3. When someone is having a holiday, you can say: happy holiday
4. When someone is having an exam, you can say: good luck on your exam
5. When someone **wishes** you a good thing you can answer: “thank you.”
6. When someone **hopes** a good thing for you, you say ”thank you”
7. When someone **praises** you, you say: “thank you.”
8. You may say **thank you** or **thanks**.
9. You use ‘can’ to ….

   “Can you help me?

   “I cannot lift the table, it is heavy”
10. You use ‘will’ to ….

    “I will go to Jogjakarta tomorrow.”

    “I have a cold. I will not go to the meeting”

    “Will you go with me to the market?”
11. Your reply: “Yes I can”

    “No, I cannot/ can’t”

    “Yes, I will”

    “No, I won’t”

B. Unit 2

▶ When you agree with someone or with an opinion you can say:

- I agree with you
- That’s good

- I think so
- That's a good idea
- That's great

▶ To express disagreement, you can say:

- No, I don't agree with you
- I don't think so
- I don't agree if we play truant
- It is not a good idea to skip class

▶ To ask someone's activity you can say:

- What will you do tomorrow?
  - » I will go to the library
  - » I will finish my homework
  - » I will go to a party
- What do you usually do on Sundays?
  - » I go for a walk in the morning and then play basketball
  - » I clean up my house
  - » I visit my grandparents
- What do you do in the morning?
  - » I cook for the family
  - » I go to school
  - » I tidy up my room

EVALUATION

A. Choose the correct answer!

1. When you want to congratulate someone, you can say:
   a. I wish you for the best
   b. Good luck on your exam
   c. That's wonderful, congratulation
   d. I hope you are doing fine
2. Alicia and Robert are friends. Alicia won a swimming competition. What should Robert say?
   a. I hope everything is fine
   b. I wish you a happy life
   c. Happy holiday
   d. You did it!
3. Your friend is sick. What should you say to him?
   a. Good job!
   b. I hope you are fine
   c. You did it!
   d. I'm happy for you
4. Fiza had an accident yesterday. As a friend, what should you say to him?
   a. I wish you for the best
   b. Good job, Fiza
   c. I'm happy for you
   d. I hope you get well soon
5. Your friends ask you to play basketball. You don't have any time. What should you say to them?
   a. I'm sorry, I can't
   b. Sure, I will go
   c. Will you go with me?
   d. Can you go?

6. A : This box is very heavy. _____ ?

   B : Yes, I can bring it for you.

   The right sentence to ask for help is…

   a. Will you accompany me?
   b. Do you want to go?
   c. Can you help me with this?
   d. How will you bring it?

7. You want to invite your friend to go to the movie. What should you say?

   a. I will go to the movie tonight
   b. The movie is about friendship
   c. It is a good movie
   d. How about going to the movie?

8. You are having a conversation with your friend and you do not agree with his opinion. How would you say it?

   Your friend : I think we should buy new uniform for our team

   You : _____

   a. That is a good idea
   b. I don't agree with that
   c. Of course we can buy it
   d. That will be nice

9. Mom : Grandpa is coming. I think we should cook something special.

   You : _____. I will help you preparing it.

   a. That's a good idea
   b. I don't agree with that
   c. I don't think so
   d. It is not a good idea

10. They are carpenters. They _____ furniture from woods.

    a. Are made
    b. Making
    c. Makes
    d. Make

B. Answer the questions!

1. Look at the picture below and complete the dialog!

http://www.cartoonaday.com/childhood-walls-are-for-coloring-on/

Your friend : Let's make a drawing on the wall

You : .....

2. Give suitable expression for the picture!

https://www.pixtastock.com/tags/overjoyed%20cartoon%20eps

Your expression:

.....

.....

3. Complete the dialog using simple present tense!

A : My father ..... a farmer

B : What ..... he plant?

A : He ..... corn and vegetables

B : When ..... he usually go to the farm?

A : He ..... to the farm early in the morning

4. You want to invite your teacher to have dinner at your house. What should you say?

   .....

5. Complete the dialog!

   Tora : Congratulation on your graduation Yeni.

   Yeni : .....

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Bacalah Source lain untuk memperkayapengetahuan pada modul ini, seperti:

- Buku Bahasa Inggris untuk SMP
- Basic English Grammar

GO TO THE NEXT MODULE!

In the next module you will learn about:

UNIT 1 :

- Drugs labels
- Food Labels
- Beverages Labels

UNIT 2 :

- Prosedures
- Recipes
- Manuals

Easy English for Package B (Equal to Junior High School Level IX)
Modul Tema 12 : Step By Step

- **Penulis:** Sari Purnamawati
- **Editor:** Dr. Samto; Dr. Subi Sudarto
  Dra. Maria Listiyanti; Dra. Suci Paresti, M.Pd.; Apriyanti Wulandari, M.Pd.

- **Diterbitkan oleh**: Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus–Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah–Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

iv+ 48 hlm + illustrasi + foto; 21 x 28,5 cm

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

Content

STEP BY STEP

Preface

Welcome to **Easy English for Package B** equal to Junior High School). This is a self-learning module which is designed for Package B students. It is designed based on the revised 2013 of English curriculum.

This module consists of two units where each unit consists of several tasks to do. At the beginning of unit you will find learning outcomes that you should accomplished. So you are going to know what you will be able to comprehend narrative text and passive voice

This module provides you with various tasks that you should do in order to develop your language skill. Listening dialogue, reading text, comprehension questions, text constructions, completing sentences, practice yourself are various tasks you may try to develop your language skill.

At the end of the module you will find a summary. A summary is used to reflect your achievement. You also will find any resources you should learn in order to complete your knowledge and practice the content of the material. In the last, you will lead to know what is the next material will be provided in the next module and certain criteria you should accomplished in order to pass this module.

You may learn English in **Easy English for Package B** as a self-learning module. Even though, you may learn by yourself, in a pair, in a small group, even in a whole class. You will listen, you will read, and you will learn something new in this module. Finally, enjoy the module and start to learn English easily.

Let's have fun on learning English and wish you all the best!

Author

Guideline

How to use this module?

There are several steps in using this module!

 **Guideline**	**Step 1** Read the guideline! Guideline is a general explanation on each step how to use the module. (Petunjuk penggunaan adalah penjelasan umum setiap langkah bagaimana menggunakan modul ini)
 Learning Outcomes	**Step 2** Read the learning outcomes! Learning outcomes are the outcomes that a learner should accomplish. (Tujuan atau capaian pembelajaran yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik)
 Learning Activities	**Step 3** Do the learning activities! Learning activities are various activities to help a learner develop their language skills. (Kegiatan pembelajaran yang membantu peserta didik mengembangkan ketrampilan berbahasa).
 Summary	**Step 4** Read the summary! Summary is a brief explanation to remind the learner about the previous material. (Rangkuman merupakan penjelasan singkat untuk mengingatkan kembali peserta didik terhadap isi materi).
 **Grammar**	**Step 5** Grammar Zone! In this session you have to pay attention to the grammar related to the content of unit. (Pada bagian ini, Anda harus memperhatikan grammar yang sesuai dengan isi materi pada unit tersebut).
 **Completeness Criteria**	**Step 6** Set the completeness criteria! Completeness Criteria is several criteria a learner should complete to finish this module before moving to the next module. (Kriteria ketuntasan adalah kriteria yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan modul ini).

 **Evaluation**	**Step 7** Evaluation! Evaluation is certain short test to make sure whether the learners mastering the lesson very well. (Evaluasi adalah beberapa soal pendek yang diberikan untuk memastikan bahwa peserta didik telah menguasai materi dengan baik).
 **Additional References**	**Step 8** Pay attention to this! Additional references to enrich materials in order to develop language skills. (Referensi atau sumber belajar lain yang dapat digunakan peserta didik untuk menambah kemampuan berbahasanya.)
 **Next module**	**Step 9** Go the next module, if you set the completeness criteria ! (Menuju modul berikutnya setelah menyelesaikan evaluasi Modul 12).

NOTE: Use the DICTIONARY when it is necessary.
(Gunakan kamus apabila diperlukan).

Completeness Criteria

You are declared passing and can continue to study to the next module, if you reach the 80 score criteria. You must complete all the assignments and practice questions contained in this module. Do your best to achieve the criteria.
Happy learning and good luck!
Anda dinyatakan lulus dan dapat melanjutkan belajar ke modul berikutnya jika mencapai kriteria skor 80. Anda harus menyelesaikan semua tugas dan latihan soal yang ada pada modul ini. Lakukan yang terbaik untuk mencapai kriteria. Selamat Belajar dan semoga sukses
kriteria minimal. Selamat bekerja!

UNIT 1 How Much Should I Take?

Source: https://previews.123rf.com/images/lenm/lenm1709/lenm170900023/85333073-illustration-mettant-en-vedette-un-petit-enfant-tenant-une-bouteille-de-m%C3%A9dicament-dans-une-main-et-un.jpg

Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

» Drugs Label
(Label obat-obatan)
» Food Label
(Label Makanan)
» Beverages Label
(Label Minuman)

A. Learning Activities

1. Activity 1: Drugs Label

Source: https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/child-taking-medicine-clipart.html

Lead-in

» Have you ever taken medicines?
» Did you read the label?

a. Read the dialogue below!

b. Pay attention to the pictures!

Drug Facts (continued)

Directions • take recommended dosage or as directed by a doctor

age	dose
adults and children 12 years and over	2 teaspoonfuls every 6-8 hours, not to exceed 4 doses in 24 hours
children 6 years to under 12 years	1 teaspoonful every 6-8 hours, not to exceed 4 doses in 24 hours
children 4 years to under 6 years	do not use unless directed by a doctor
children under 4 years	do not use

Other information • **each teaspoon contains:** sodium 6 mg
• store at controlled room temperature

Inactive ingredients citric acid, edetate disodium, flavor, glycerin, high fructose corn syrup, hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol 3350, propylene glycol, purified water, sodium benzoate, sucralose, sucrose, tragacanth, xanthan gum, yellow 6

AMPER EVIDENT: DO NOT USE IF PRINTED SAFETY SEAL ON THE OTTLE IS BROKEN OR MISSING.

DISTRIBUTED BY DOLGENCORP, LLC
100 MISSION RIDGE
GOODLETTSVILLE, TN 37072
MADE IN USA
Questions or Comments?
Call 1-888-309-9030

5-60104B

DG HEALTHsense™

NDC 49580-3104-4

Long-Acting
Cough Relief

Cough Suppressant
Dextromethorphan HBr
Alcohol-Free

See New Warning & Dosing Directions

4 FL OZ (118 mL)

ORANGE FLAVOR

Drug Facts

Active ingredient (in each 5 mL teaspoonful) **Purpose**
Dextromethorphan HBr, USP 15 mg ..... Cough suppressant

Uses temporarily relieves cough due to minor throat and bronchial irritation as may occur with the common cold or inhaled irritants

Warnings
Do not use • if you are on a sodium-restricted diet
• if you are now taking a prescription monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) (certain drugs for depression, psychiatric or emotional conditions, or Parkinson's disease), or for 2 weeks after stopping the MAOI drug. If you do not know if your prescription drug contains an MAOI, ask a doctor or pharmacist before taking this product.

Ask a doctor before use if you have • chronic cough that lasts as occurs with smoking, asthma or emphysema • cough that occurs with too much phlegm (mucus)

Stop use and ask a doctor if • new symptoms occur • redness or swelling is present • fever gets worse or lasts more than 3 days • pain or cough gets worse or lasts more than 5 days (children) or 7 days (adults)
• cough comes back or occurs with fever, rash or headache that lasts. These could be signs of a serious condition.

When using this product • **do not use more than directed**

If pregnant or breast-feeding, ask a health professional before use.

Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children. In case of accidental overdose, seek professional assistance or contact a Poison Control Center immediately. ▸

Source: http://www.drugs-library.com/drugs/cough-relief_27b02c93.html

DISTRIBUTED BY: WALGREEN CO.
200 WILMOT RD.
DEERFIELD, IL 60015
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
walgreens.com
©2012 Walgreen Co.

3 11917 14628 7

ITEM 163061

DO NOT USE IF PRINTED NECKBAND IS BROKEN OR MISSING

PARENTS:
Learn about teen medicine abuse
www.StopMedicineAbuse.org

Well at Walgreens

WALGREENS PHARMACIST RECOMMENDED*

NDC 0363-0656-34

NON-DROWSY • DAYTIME

Cold & Flu Relief

Acetaminophen / Aches / Fever
Dextromethorphan HBr / Cough
Phenylephrine HCl / Nasal Congestion

• Pain reliever, fever reducer, cough suppressant & nasal decongestant
• Alcohol free
• Antihistamine free

*Walgreens Pharmacist Survey Study, November 2010.
#This product is not manufactured or distributed by Procter & Gamble, distributor of Vicks® DayQuil®.

Gluten Free ORG0612

Compare to Vicks® DayQuil® active ingredients#

8 FL OZ (237 mL)

: 65634 94 F1

Drug Facts

Active ingredients (in each 15 ml tablespoon) **Purpose**
Acetaminophen 325 mg ..... Pain reliever/fever reducer
Dextromethorphan HBr 10 mg ..... Cough suppressant
Phenylephrine HCl 5 mg ..... Nasal decongestant

Uses temporarily relieves common cold/flu symptoms:
■ headache ■ sore throat ■ minor aches and pains
■ fever ■ nasal congestion
■ cough due to minor throat and bronchial irritation

Warnings
Liver warning: This product contains acetaminophen. The maximum daily dose of this product is 4 doses (adult: 2,600 mg acetaminophen; child: 1,300 mg acetaminophen) in 24 hours. Severe liver damage may occur if
■ adult takes more than 4,000 mg of acetaminophen in 24 hours
■ child takes more than 5 doses in 24 hours, which is the maximum daily amount
■ taken with other drugs containing acetaminophen
■ adult has 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day while using this product
Sore throat warning: If sore throat is severe, lasts for more than 2 days, occurs with or is followed by fever, headache, rash, nausea, or vomiting, consult a doctor promptly. ▸

PEEL BACK AT CORNER FOR MORE INFORMATION

Source: http://www.drugs-library.com/drugs/cough-relief_27b02c93.html

c. Answer the questions!

1) What is the name of the medicine in picture 1?

……

2) What is it for?

……

3) What does it contain?

……

4) How should we take it?

.....

5) What is the name of the medicine in picture 2?

.....

6) What is it for?

.....

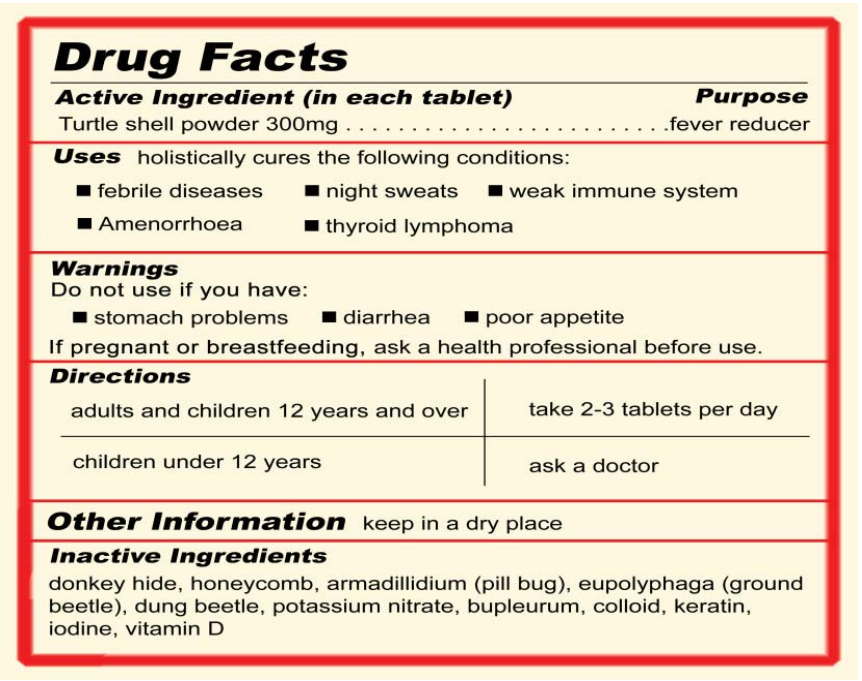
7) What does it contain?

.....

8) How should we take it?

.....

d. Complete the sentences based on the picture below!



Drug Facts

Active Ingredient (in each tablet) ***Purpose***

Turtle shell powder 300mg . . . . . .fever reducer

Uses holistically cures the following conditions:

■ febrile diseases ■ night sweats ■ weak immune system

■ Amenorrhoea ■ thyroid lymphoma

Warnings

Do not use if you have:

■ stomach problems ■ diarrhea ■ poor appetite

If pregnant or breastfeeding, ask a health professional before use.

Directions

adults and children 12 years and over	take 2-3 tablets per day
children under 12 years	ask a doctor

Other Information keep in a dry place

Inactive Ingredients

donkey hide, honeycomb, armadillidium (pill bug), eupolyphaga (ground beetle), dung beetle, potassium nitrate, bupleurum, colloid, keratin, iodine, vitamin D

Source: https://temporaryartcmu.wordpress.com/2012/04/27/tcm-as-otc-in-progress/

1) Juli : Sita, can you please read this label, I lost my glasses.
2) Sita : Sure, what is it?
3) Juli : It's a drug label.
4) Sita : Is it from the doctor's prescriptions?
5) Juli : No, I bought if in the drugstore
6) Sita : What do you want to know?
7) Juli : What is the drug for?
8) Sita : It is for reducing fever

9) Juli : Is it save for everybody?
10) Sita : No, it isn't. you must not take it if you have stomach problem, diarrhea, and poor appetite.
11) Juli : Is it suitable for all ages?
12) Sita : It's for adult and children over 12 years. For children under 12 years you should ask a doctor first.
13) Juli : How should I take it?
14) Sita : You can take 2-3 tablets per day
15) Juli : Oh, I have difficulties in taking tablets.
16) Sita : May be you wan to try liquid medicine instead. I have one at home. You may take two tablespoon twice a day.
17) Juli : That would be nice. Thank you very much, Sita
18) Sita : You're welcome, Juli

e. Pay Attention!

- When you want to know about a drug or medicine, you can read the label to find out :
  - The name of the drug or medicine
  - The use of the drug or medicine
  - The ingredients of the drug or medicine
  - The dosage
  - The usage directions
  - The warning

Source: https://www.drugs.com/otc/102972/label.jpg

f. Vocabularies

Drug	: obat	Direction	: aturan penggunaan
Medicine	: obat	Tablet	: tablet
Drug label	: label obat	Liquid medicine/ solution	: obat cair
Prescriptions	: resep dokter	Tablespoon	: sendok makan
Drugstore	: apotek	Teaspoon	: sendok teh
Reduce	: mengurangi	Adult	: orang dewasa
Fever	: demam	Children over 12	: anak diatas 12 tahun
Headache	: sakit kepala	Infant	: bayi
Stomache	: sakit perut	Relieve	: meredakan
Dosage	: dosis		

g. Exercises 1

How do you say it in English? Find it in the dictionary

1) Obat ini mengandung vitamin C
2) Obat cair ini meredakan sakit tenggorokan
3) Saya terkena flu
4) Saya membutuhkan obat sakit kepala
5) Obat ini harus didapat dengan resep dokter
6) Obat ini diminum satu sendok makan tiga kali sehari
7) Obat ini diminum dua tablet dua kali sehari
8) Obat ini tidak boleh diminum oleh penderita diare

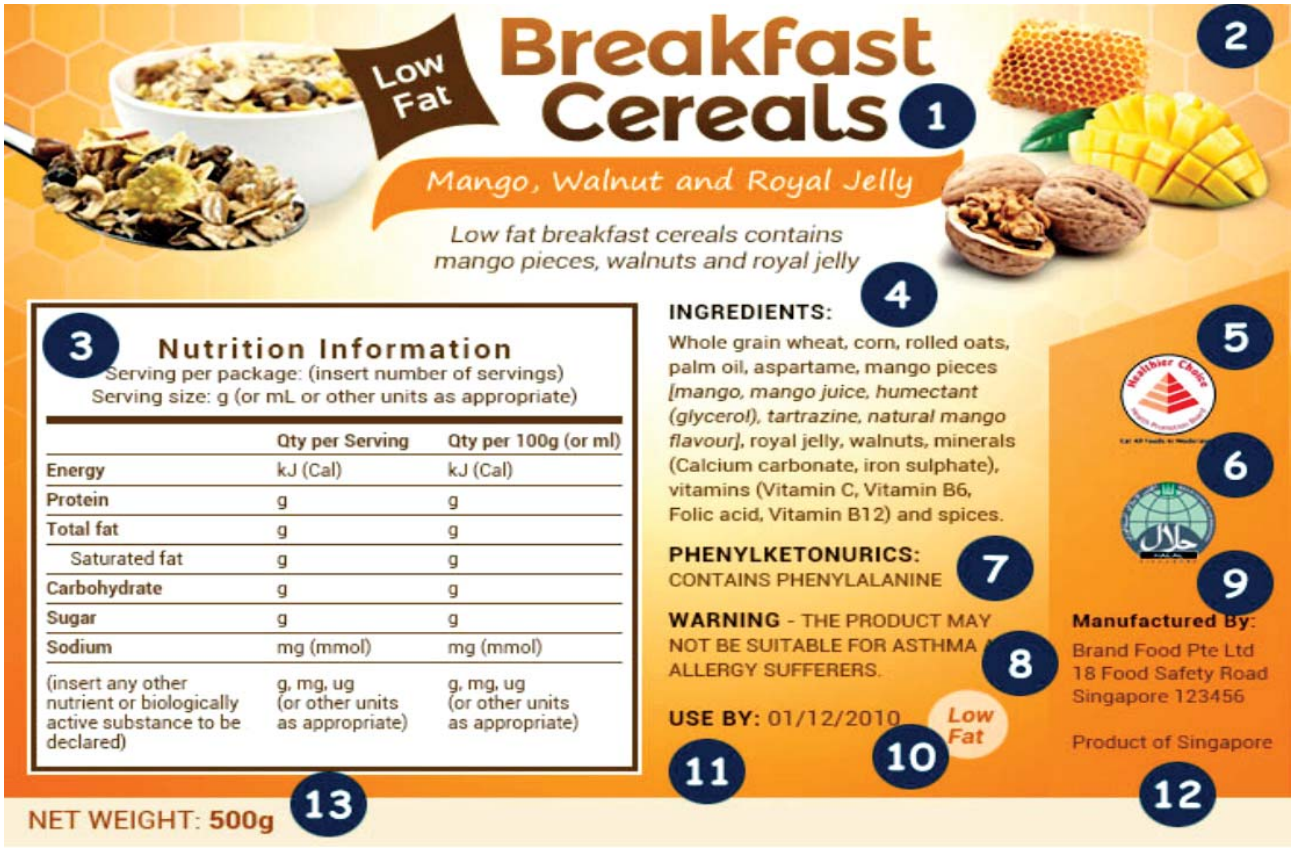
2. Activity 2: Food Label

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» What is in it?

a. Pay attention to the pictures below!

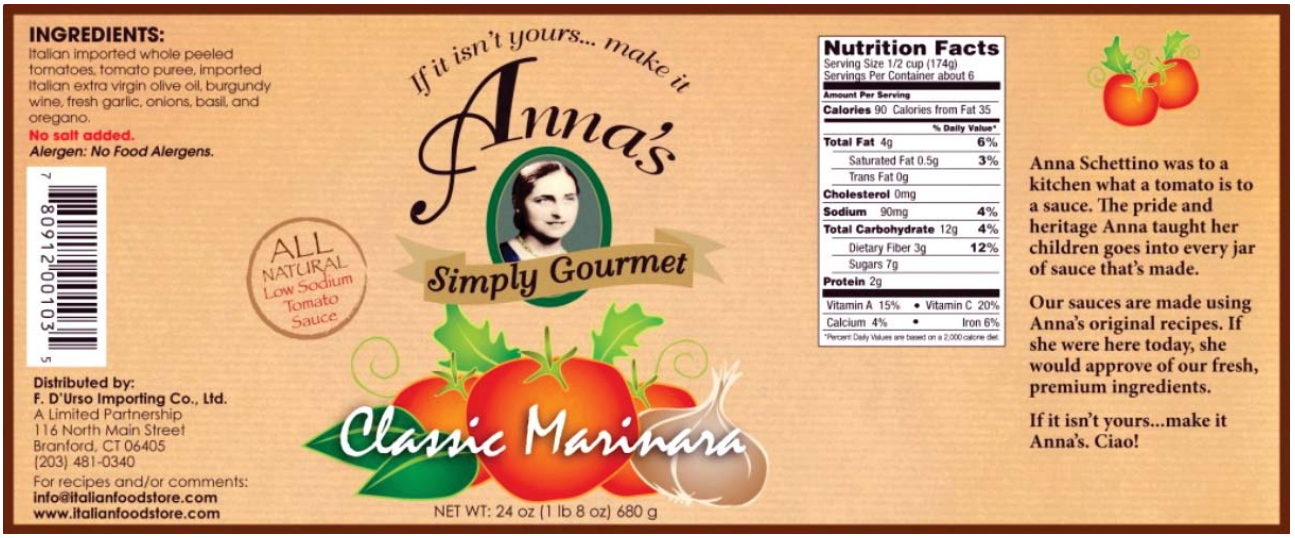


Source: https://www.ava.gov.sg/images/default-source/food/label-nutrition-static.jpg?sfvrsn=2

It is a food label. By reading the food label, you can get information about:

1) The name of the food
2) The ingredients contained in
3) The nutrition information
4) The ingredients
5) The license
6) The Halal license
7) The preservative
8) The warning
9) The producer/manufacture
10) The fat level
11) The expiration date
12) The nation
13) The weight

b. Answer the question based on the picture.



Source: http://www.naomishow.com/food-product-label-design/food-product-label-design-food-product-label-design-fusion-printing-web-design-ct/

1) What is it? .....
2) What is it made of? .....
3) What is the distributor? .....

Source: https://toplabelmaker.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/bread-food-label-bread-label.jpg

1) What kind of food is it? .....
2) What is the expiration date? .....
3) What is the manufacturer? .....
4) How much is it? .....
5) Does it contain any salt? .....

NUTRITIONAL IMFORMTION

Typical Value	Per 100g	Per Serving
Energy	(74k) 42kcal	513kj/24kcal
Fat	3.0g	8.9g
of which saturates	0.4g	1.2g
Carbohydrate	2.9g	8.6g
of which sugars	0.2g	1.2g
Fibre	0.2g	0.6g
Protein	0.7g	2.1g
Salt	0.58g	1.70g

BEST BEFORE END: JULY 2017

Manufactured by Brookwood Fine Foods Ltd.
Units 10 & 11, Mill Llane Industrial Estate,
Kentish Avenue, Orpington, BR6 9KL

Brookwood Fine Foods

Cream of Mushroom Soup

295g℮

< 50156789 >

COOKING INSTRUCTIONS (MAKES DOUBLE)
(All cooking appliances vary, the following instructions are guidelines only)
TO MICROWAVE: (Based on a 800W oven)
Empty the soup into 1-1½ litre microwaveable bowl and stir in 1 full can of cold water. Cover and heat on full power for 3 to 3½ Minutes. Leave to stand for 1 minutes, then stir.
TO COOK ON HOB: Empty the soup into a saucepan and gradually add 1 full can of water, stirring constantly. Heat to serving temperature, stirring frequently.
STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place. Store unused soup in a suitable covered container and keep refrigerated. Use within 2 days.

CREAM OF MUSHROOM CONDENSED SOUP INDREDIENTS:
Water, Mushrooms (10%), Rapeseed Oil, Modified Maize Starch, **Cream, Wheat** Flour, Iodised Salt, **Whey** Powder, Mushroom Extract, **Soy** Protein, **Yeas**t Extract, (contains **Barley**), **Milk** Protein, Flavouring, Onion Powder, White Pepper, Traces of **Celery**.

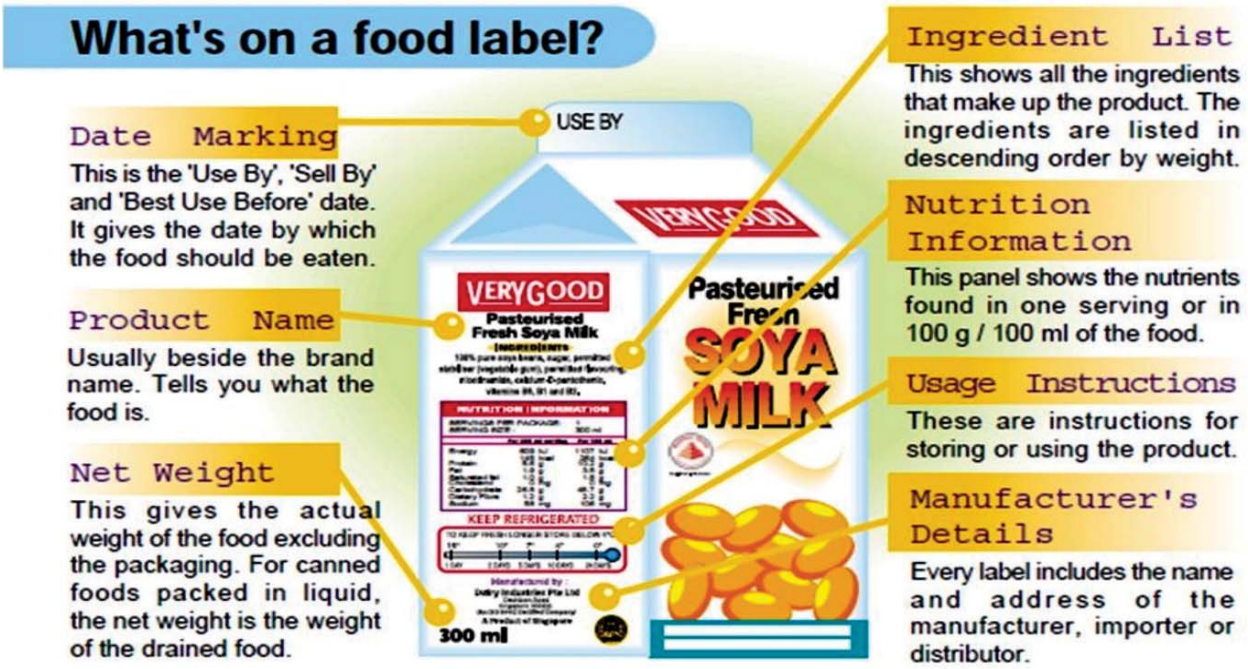
Allergy Information: For allergens see ingredients in **bold**.

NO ARTIFICIAL COLOURS OR PRESERVATIVES

Source: https://i2.wp.com/beechman.co.uk/food_labels/nutritional_and_allergen_information.gif

1) What kind of food is it? .....
2) Does it have nutrition information? .....
3) Is there any information about the cooking instruction? .....
4) What are the ingredients for the soup? .....
5) Can you describe how to cook this soup? .....

c. Pay Attention!



https://www.healthhub.sg/sites/assets/Assets/Categories/Food%20N%20Nutrition/KTPH/KTPH%20-%20food% 20label%20components.JPG

d. Vocabularies

sauce	: saus	yeast	: ragi
bread	: roti	mushroom	: jamur
wheat	: gandum	fiber	: serat
grain	: biji-bijian	artificial	: bahan buatan
salt	: garam	preservative	: pengawet
vinegar	: cuka	starch	: pati
soya	: kedelai	net weight	: berat bersih
flour	: tepung	storage	: penyimpanan
emulsifier	: zat pengembang	packaging	: pembungkusan,
vegetable oil	: minyak sayur		pengemasan

e. Exercises 2

Pay attention to the picture below, then complete the dialog

NUTRITION FACTS

Serving per package:1		Serving Size:535g
Average Quantity	Per serving*	Per 100g as served*
Energy	**1549KJ(369cal)**	**290KJ(69cal)**
Protein		
9.9g		
1.9g		
Fat,total	14.8g	2.8g
-Saturated	6.2g	1.2g
Carbohydrate	**48.9g**	**9.1g**
-Sugars	**1.8g**	**0.3g**
Dietary Fibre	**1.8g**	
Sodium	1530mg	286mg
*Pack makes 1 serving of approx 535g when prepared		

Source: https://sc01.alicdn.com/kf/HTB1/200587909/HTB1xrDP.jpg

Risa : Anna, I'm hungry.
Anna : Me too. Here, I have something to cook
Risa : What is that?
Anna : It's ……

Risa : Oh, it must contain high calories
Anna : It's energy is …… calories
Risa : Does it contain any fiber?
Anna : Of course, it has ……g of calories
Risa : What is it's flavor?
Anna : It is ……
Risa : Ok then, let's cook it

Nutrition Facts
Serving Size 1 container (71g)

Amount Per Serving	
Calories 330 Calories from Fat 130	
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 14g	22%
Saturated Fat 7g	36%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol less than 5mg	1%
Sodium 1170mg	49%
Total Carbohydrate 42g	14%
Dietary Fiber 2g	6%
Sugars 2g	
Protein 7g	
Vitamin A 4% •	Vitamin C 2%
Calcium 2% •	Iron 25%

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:

	Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat. Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

www.nissinfoods.com

INGREDIENTS: ENRICHED WHEAT FLOUR (WHEAT FLOUR, NIACIN, REDUCED IRON, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, RIBOFLAVIN, FOLIC ACID), PALM OIL, SALT, CONTAINS LESS THAN 2% OF DRIED CARROT, FLAKE, DRIED CORN, DRIED GREEN PEA, MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE, POWDERED CHICKEN, GLUCOSE, ONION POWDER, DRY SOY SAUCE (WHEAT, SOYBEAN, SALT), HYDROLYZED CORN AND SOY PROTEIN, MALTODEXTRIN, SPICE AND COLOR, GARLIC POWDER, CALCIUM SILICATE, SUGAR, POTASSIUM CARBONATE, SODIUM CARBONATE, SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE, CITRIC ACID, RENDERED CHICKEN FAT, AUTOLYZED YEAST EXTRACT, DISODIUM GUANYLATE, DISODIUM INOSINATE, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR, TBHQ (PRESERVATIVE), SODIUM ALGINATE, AUTOLYZED TORULA YEAST EXTRACT.

CONTAINS WHEAT AND SOYBEAN.

NISSIN MANUFACTURED BY: NISSIN FOODS (USA) CO., INC. 2001 W. ROSECRANS AVE., GARDENA, CA 90249

MANUFACTURED IN A FACILITY THAT PROCESSES MILK, EGG, PEANUT, TREE NUTS, CRUSTACEAN SHELLFISH, AND FISH PRODUCTS.

CHICKEN Flavor
Recommended Cooking Directions

1 • Pull back lid to dotted line.
• Fill cup to inside line with boiling water from kettle or microwave.

2 • Close lid and let stand for 3 minutes.
• Stir well and enjoy.

Do Not Microwave.
Caution: Product is hot; please handle with care. Do not purchase if cup is open or torn.

Cup Noodles.®
For the Very Best in Ramen Noodle Soup.®

Emmy : What do you have Eddi?
Eddi : I have ……..
Emmy : What flavor is it?
Eddi : It's ……
Emmy : How do we make it?
Eddi : ……..
Emmy : That's simple, let's do it

3. Activity 3: Beverage Label

Lead-in

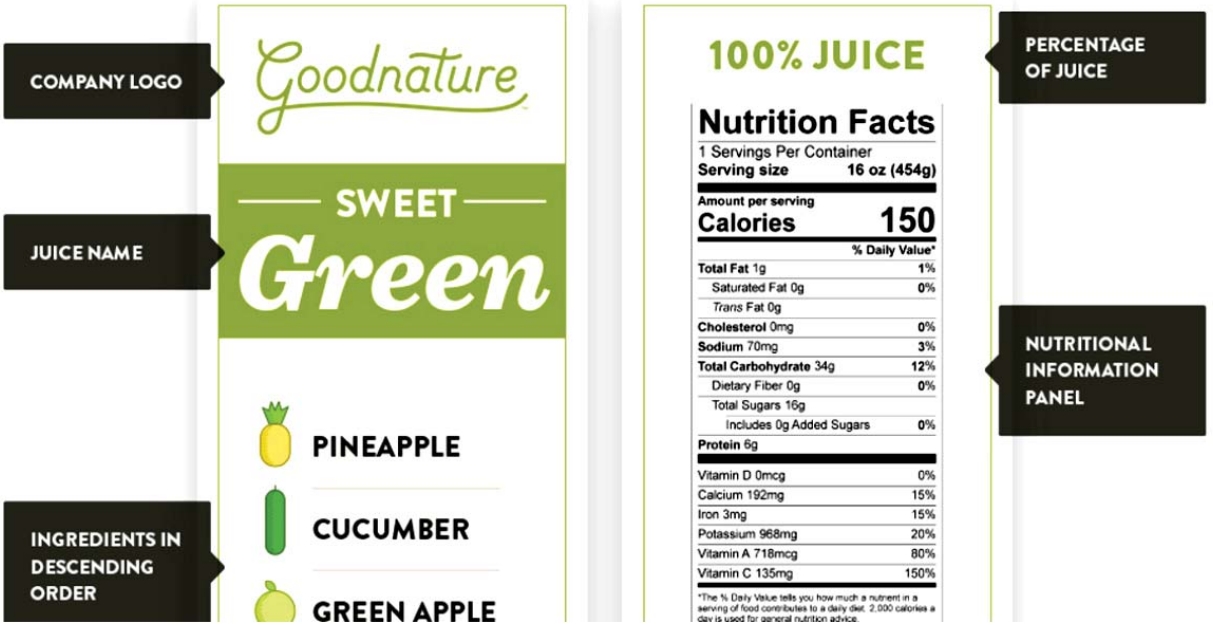
» What would you like to drink?

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

a. Read and pay attention on it!

Source: https://www.fda.gov/ucm/groups/fdagov-public/documents/ image /ucm 180819 .png

b. Pay Attention



https://www.healthhub.sg/sites/assets/Assets/Categories/Food%20N%20Nutrition/KTPH/KTPH%20-%20food% 20label%20components.JPG

Source: https://www.goodnature.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Label-requirements-cold-pressed-juice-blog.jpg

c. Answer the questions based on the picture below

Source: https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0296/6349/products/24_Carrot_-_Label.BottleNUT.png?v=1475612728

1) What kind of drink is that? .....
2) What it is made of? .....
3) How much calories does it contain? .....
4) What is the percentage of the vitamin C? .....
5) Does it contain any protein? .....

d. Complete the conversation based on the picture

Source: https://i0.wp.com/www.myfearlesskitchen.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/milk-label.jpg

1) Tuti : Do you have anything to drink, Toni?
2) Toni : Well, I have this in my refrigerator
3) Tuti : What is it?
4) Toni : It is ……..
5) Tuti : Does it contain any vitamins?
6) Toni : Yes, it contains …….
7) Tuti : But milk make me fat
8) Toni : I don't think so, it is ……..
9) Tuti : I see. But is it cold?
10) Toni : Yes, it should be kept in the ……\

e. Vocabularies

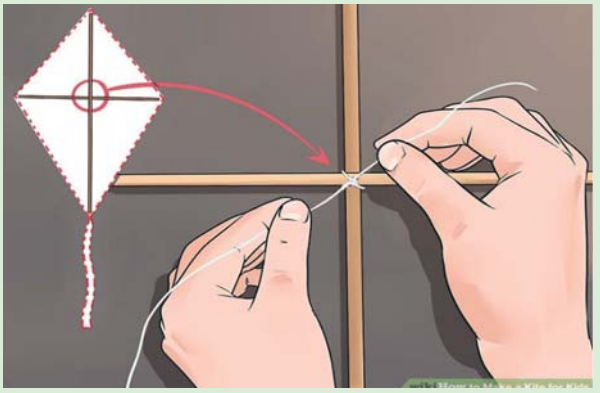
Nutrition	: gizi	Green apple	: apel hijau
Serving	: sajian, takaran	Carrot	: wortel
Calories	: kalori	Fat free	: bebas lemak
Fat	: lemak	Sugar free	: bebas gula
Juice	: jus	Refrigerator	: mesin pendingin (kulkas)
Pineapple	: nanas		
Cucumber	: mentimun		

f. Answer the question based on your own experiences!

1) What ingredients is needed to make a cup of hot coffee?
……
2) What ingredients is needed to make a glass of orange juice?
……
3) What ingredients do you need if you want to make an iced tea?
……
4) What ingredients do you need to make a hot chocolate milk?
……

UNIT 2 Let's Do It

https://www.123rf.com/photo_36011745_stock-vector-illustration-of-two-children-cooking.html



https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Kite-for-Kids

Learning Outcome

A. Learning Activities

In this unit you will learn about:

» Talking about recipes
(Berbicara tentang resep masakan)

» Talking about procedures
(Berbicara tentang cara atau langkah-langkah melakukan sesuatu)

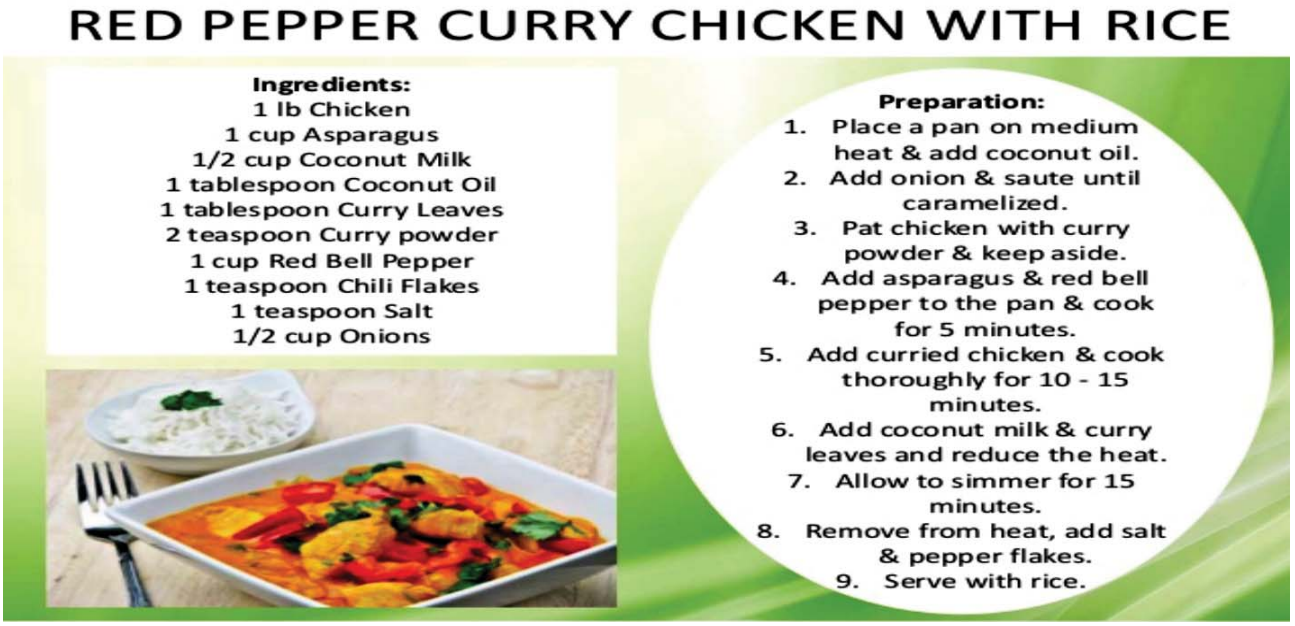
1. Activity 1: Talking about Recipes

a. Pay attention to this recipe

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» Have you ever cook something?
» What ingredients do you need?
» How do you do it?



Source: https://image.slidesharecdn.com/qlv2d839seqkmdiepjul-signature-

b. Answer the question based on the picture

1) How many asparagus do you need for the recipe? .....
2) Do you need any sugar? .....
3) What do you do after placing the pan on medium heat? .....
4) When do you pat chicken with curry powder? .....
5) How long should you cook the chicken? .....
6) Is the salt added when the chicken is being cooked?

c. Pay Attention to the recipe below!

A simple breakfast
Author : The Chef

Source: https://ps.w.org/easyrecipe/assets/screenshot-5.png?rev=1716820

Nutrition Information

Serves : 1
Serving size : 1 serve
Calories : 321
Fat : 26 g
Saturated fat : 8,9g
Unsaturated fat : 17,1g
Trans fat : 0
Carbohydratest : 9,8g
Sugar : 1,5g
Sodium : 300mg
Fiber : 2,8g
Protein : 12,5g
Cholesterol : 348mg

Recipe type : Breakfast
Prep time : 1 min
Cook time : 2 mins
Total time : 3 mins

A simple breakfast

Ingridients	Instructions
	Toast
Toast	1. Put bread in toaster and toast until golden brown
2 slices bread	2. Spread with butter
2 tsp butter	**Bacon and eggs**
	1. Put oil in frying pan on medium heat
Bacon and eggs	2. Cook bacon until desired crispiness. Set aside on absorbent paper
2 rasher bacon	3. Crack eggs into pan and cook until desired doneness
2 eggs	4. Plate up and eat
2 tsp oil	**Notes**
	Serve with freshly squeezed orange juice.

Complete the dialog based on the recipe above!

Chika : Nadia, let's make something for breakfast
Nadia : Ok, I want something simple but delicious.
Chika : I have a simple breakfast menu toast, bacon, and eggs
Nadia : What should I prepare?
Chika : we need … slice of bread and …. for the toast. Can you make the toast by yourself?
Nadia : I think so. What should I do?
Chika : first, you ……
And then ……
Nadia : I can do that. What about the bacon and eggs, what do we need?

Lead-in

- **How do you do it?**

Chika : we need ….., ……, and ……
Nadia : How do we make it?
Chika : first, we…….
Then we ……..
After that, we ……..
Your bacon and eggs is ready.
Nadia : it's so simple. Can we add something refreshing to drink?
Chika : yes, we can have some ……...

d. Exercises 4

Based on your experience, what ingredients do you need to make the following dish?

1) Fried rice: ……...
2) Banana smoothies: ……...
3) Avocado juice: ……...
4) Coconut pudding: ……..

e. Rearrange the sentence to make a right step by step French fries recipe! Write the answer number in the space provided.

1) Deep fried the potato until the color become golden. (……..)
2) Peel the potato. (……..)
3) Add the seasoning. (……..)
4) Clean it under running water. (……..)
5) Add vegetable oil. (……..)
6) Cut the potato. (……..)
7) Put the pan into medium heat. (……..)

f. Pay Attention

- When you read a recipe, make sure you understand the ingredients and the tools.
- Read the steps carefully and make sure you do not miss a single step

a. Vocabularies

Ingredients	: bahan-bahan	Frying pan	: penggorengan
Curry	: kari	Toaster	: alat pemanggang
Coconut milk	: santan	Delicious	: lezat
Coconut oil	: minyak kelapa	Slice of bread	: sepotong / seiris roti
Chili	: cabe	Butter	: mentega
Onion	: bawang merah	Deep fried	: digoreng
Pan	: panci	Peel	: mengupas
Toast	: roti panggang	Seasoning	: bumbu/ membumbui

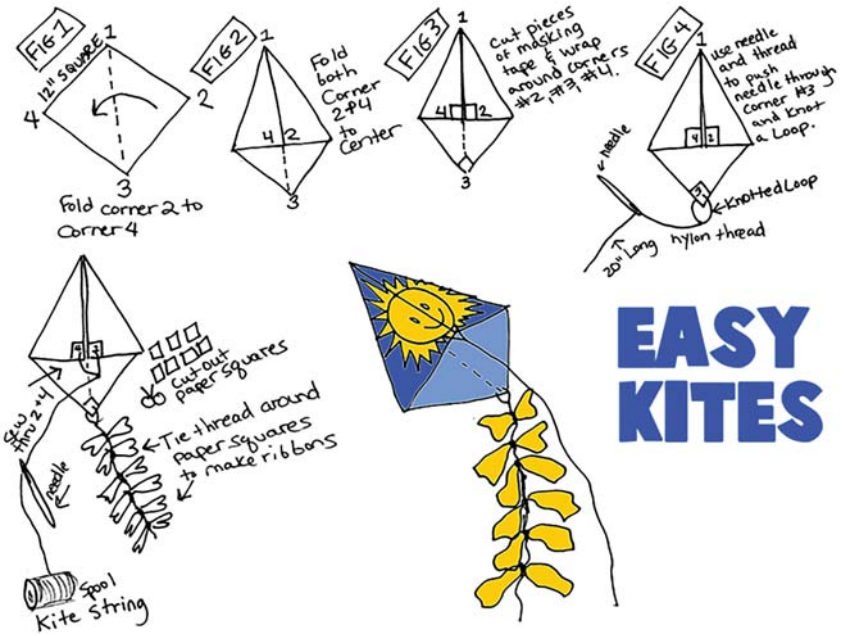
2. Activity 2: Talking about Procedures

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» How do you do it?

a. Pay attention

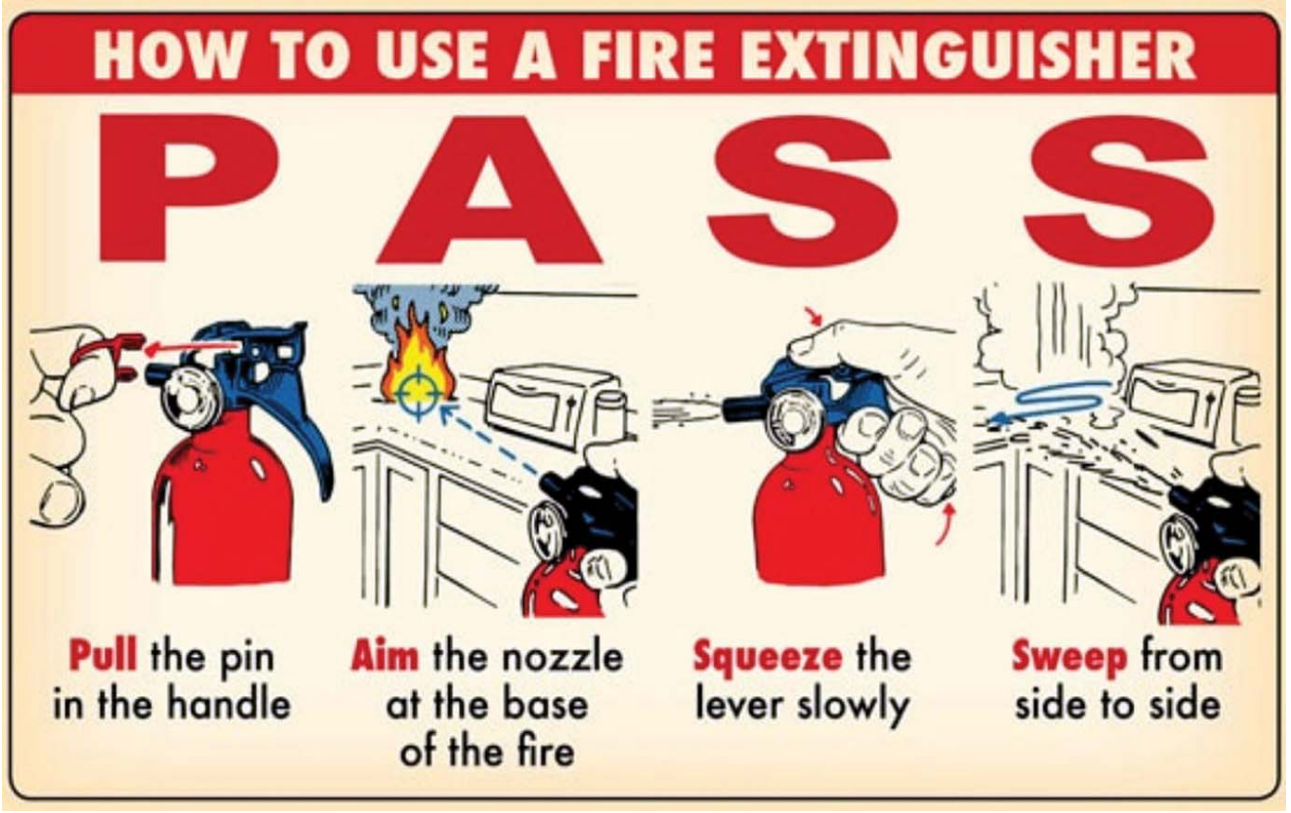


Sources: https://www.artistshelpingchildren.org/kites-making-crafts-for-kids.html

b. Answer the following questions!

1) Have you ever made a kite?
2) What materials do you need?
3) Go to this link: https://www.wikihow.com/Make-an-Easy-Kite , learn how to make kite, and describe it step by step with your own words!

c. Pay attention to the picture below!



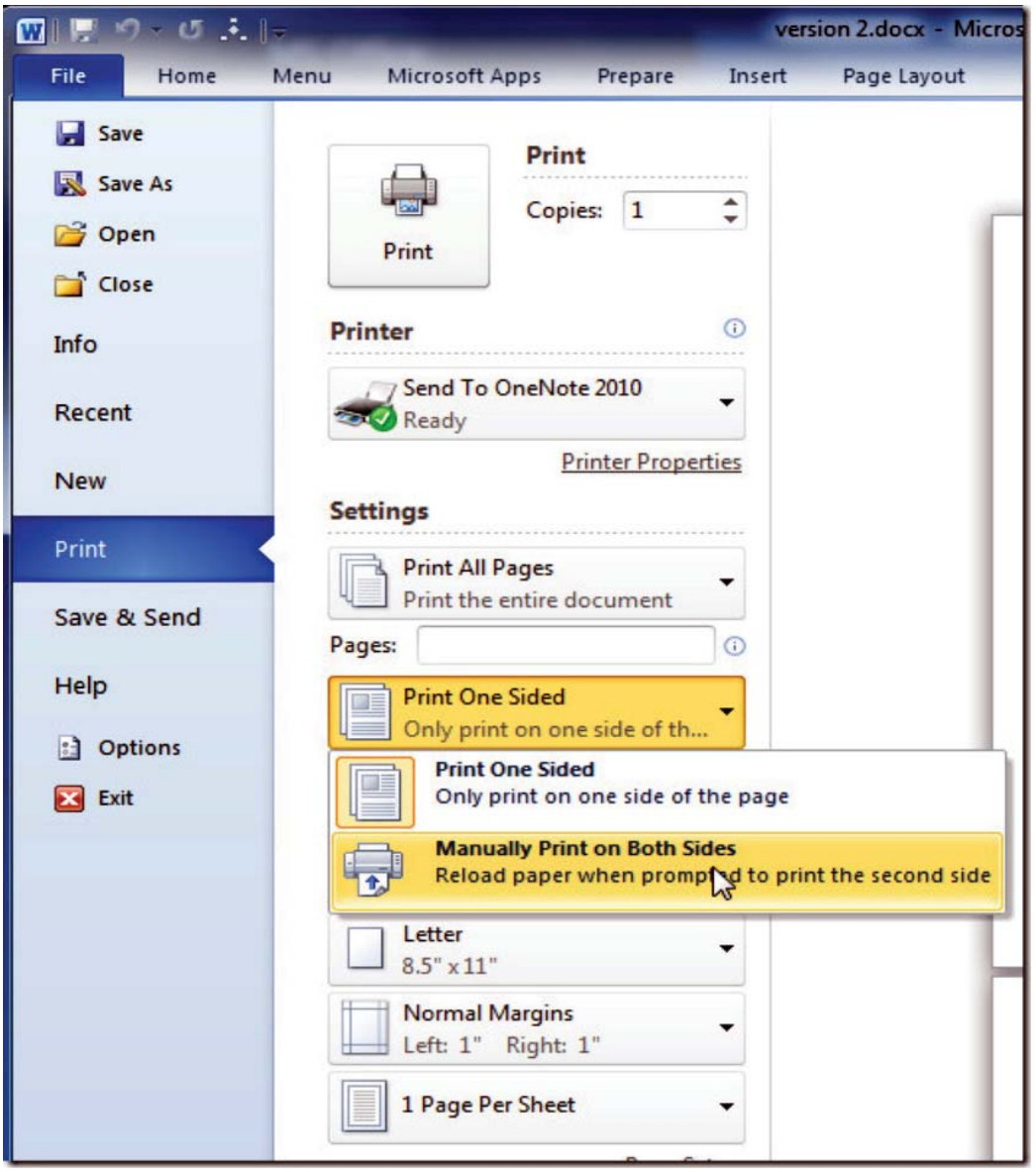
Source: https://www.artofmanliness.com/category/money-career/

d. Exercise

Complete the dialog based on the picture above.

Tara : Mr. Budi, can you tell me how to use the fire extinguisher?
Mr. Budi : Of course. First, you ……
Tara : ok, and then?
Mr. Budi : Then, you ……
Tara : What's next?
Mr. Budi : After that, you ……
Tara : Is that all?
Mr. Budi : For the best result, you ……
Tara : Ok Mr. Budi, thank you for your explanation
Mr. Budi : You're welcome, Tara

e. Pay attention to the picture below then answer the questions



Source: https://cloud.addictivetips.com/wp-content/uploads /2010/09/ 803d1277117308 printbothsidespaper.jpg

1) What is the picture about?

.....

2) How many copies the document will be printed?

.....

3) What should you do when you manually print on both sides?

.....

4) What is the size of the paper?

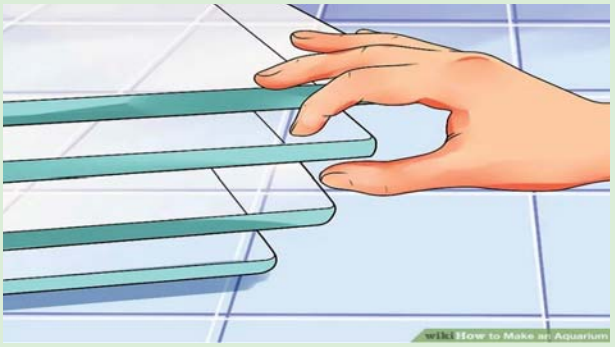
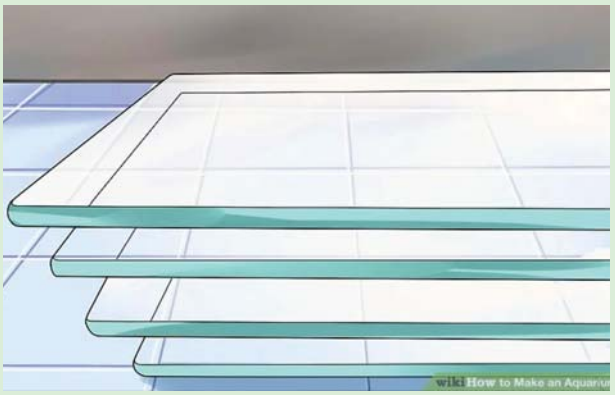
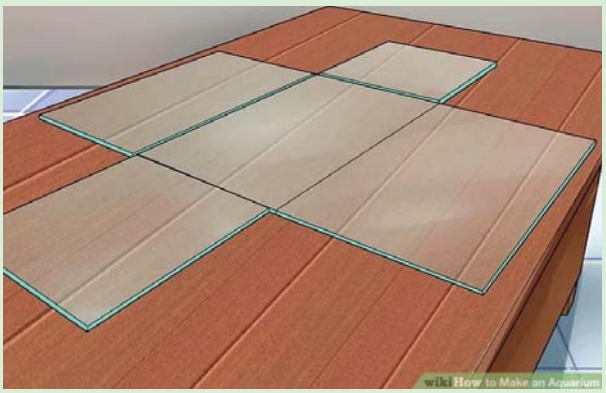
.....

5) What is the name of the printer?

.....

f. Exercise

Match the picture with the explanation so that it will make an instruction to make an aquarium.

	Arrange your glass pieces in an open area. Put the bottom piece of the glass down, surrounded by the front, back, and sides. Remember that the sides should be just shorter than the final measurement so they can snugly fit into the length between the front and back (those will go up first). The difference in thickness should be twice the size of the glass. If you have 1/4" inch thick glass, your side pieces should be 1/2" in shorter (to account for the 1/4" on either side).
	Choose the thickness of your annealed glass. If your aquarium is going to be full of water, you'll likely need to err on the side of caution and go with thicker glass. 12" full of water is very different than 12" not full of water. If you're keeping it empty, even up to 14" could be fine with 1⁄4 inch (0.6 cm) thick glass. Here are the general guidelines:[3] Aquarium Height / Sheet Thickness 1 to 12 inches (2.5 to 30.5 cm) / 1/4 inch 12–18 inches (30.5–45.7 cm) / 3/8 inch 18–24 inches (45.7–61.0 cm) / 1/2 inch 24–30 inches (61.0–76.2 cm) / 3⁄4 inch (1.9 cm)
	Use annealed glass. This is also known as "plate" or "sheet" glass. Although annealed glass breaks into chunks and slivers, its superior strength makes it a good choice for aquarium building. Do not use tempered glass (it usually has an identifiable etch mark in the corner). It is not strong enough. Laminated glass, toughened glass, and polycarbonate plastic are all other "okay" options, but they're subpar compared to annealed glass. If only one side of your aquarium is going to involve glass, a combination of glass and fiberglass will work. Upon purchasing your glass, ask the glass shop to sand or grind the edges so it doesn't end up cutting you.
	Prep the glass. First, use acetone or rubbing alcohol on the sides of the glass. You want all the edges to be clean as can be. Then cut strips of masking or duct tape that are about half the length of one side. Stick half of each strip on the bottom of the bottom pane in every direction. The other half of the strip should be lying freely on the table. Then when you put up the sides, you'll grab the other half of the strip and tape it on, giving support to each side of the tank. You may want three pieces of tape on each side – on the left, right, and center of each pane.

	Put the front pane in place. With the strip of silicone along the front edge of the base, place the front piece of glass into place, pressing it down firmly but gently. Hold it there briefly, adhere the rest of the tape up the sides, and it should stay up. If you're worried about it falling over, you can prop it up with a large container filled with water or some other heavy object. Don't wipe off the excess silicone just yet. You can take care of it after it's cured.
	Get the rest of your equipment together. You'll need: 100% silicone sealant Many people say that "aquarium silicone sealant" is the only sealant you should consider. Although it's rather expensive, it is a good choice, partly because it lacks anti-mildew chemicals often in standard silicone sealants that can be toxic to fish over time. Regular household silicone like GE Door & Window clear silicone, Dow-Corning "DAP", and Napa All-Glass 100% clear silicone are also viable options. And if it comes in the size that fits in your caulk gun, even better. Masking or duct tape A caulk gun A few large containers or heavy objects for holding up the glass
	Begin assembling the sides. With your caulk gun in hand, run another thin line of silicone (again, 2mm from the edge), along the sides. Then repeat along the inside edge of the front pane (remember: the side pieces are fitting not only into the bottom, but sandwiched in between the front and back). Press the first side piece into place, firmly but gently. You should now have one corner of your aquarium put together it. Try to avoid realigning the piece – if you do, you could create bubbles in the silicone, leading to leaking later on.[4] Repeat this for the other side, too.
	Finish with the back pane of glass. Now that you're getting the hang of the caulk gun, run your last 3mm-wide lines of silicone along the edge of the bottom pane (2mm from the edge) and along the inside edges of the back panel. Press it firmly, yet gently, into place. Lift up the tape to support and prop as needed.

Apply the silicone. Start with the bottom piece, applying a thin and continuous strip of silicone along the top, about 2mm away from the edge (where the front pane of glass will rest on it). The strip of silicone should be about 3mm in diameter.
If you're not used to using a caulk gun, practice beforehand making even lines on something else, like newspaper or cardboard.
When you go to cut the top of the tube, aim for a 3mm opening to control the size of your output.
Be sure to work quickly; silicone sets in 2-3 minutes.

Source: https://www.wikihow.com/Make-an-Aquarium

g. Pay Attention

- When you read an instruction, make sure you do not miss a single step
- Follow the instruction carefully

h. Vocabularies

Materials	: bahan-bahan	Measure	: mengukur
Manual	: petunjuk pembuatan/ pemakaian	Prepare	: menyiapkan
Instruction	: petunjuk pembuatan/ pemakaian	Edge	: batas, pinggir
Fire extinguisher	: alat pemadam kebakaran	Duct tape	: selotip
Aim	: arah, mengarahkan	Bottom	: dasar
Both	: keduanya	Press	: menekan
Copy	: salinan, rangkap, tiruan	Chemicals	: zat-zat kimia
Thickness	: ketebalan	Toxic	: beracun
Twice	: dua kali	Household	: peralatan rumah tangga
		Assemble	: memasang, merakit
		Tube	: tabung

Grammar Zone

Grammar zone in this module is SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE!

Simple present tense digunakan untuk:

1. Menyatakan kebiasaan (*habitual actions*).
   - ▶ I wake up at 5 o'clock
   - ▶ She goes to the market every Sunday morning
   - ▶ They play basketball at weekends
2. Menyatakan fakta (*general facts*).
   - ▶ The sun rises in the east.
   - ▶ The moon goes round the earth
   - ▶ The stars sparkle at night
3. Menyatakan kejadian yang terjadi saat ini (*present actions*).
   - ▶ The temperature goes lower in the evening
   - ▶ The test gets harder everyday
   - ▶ I get angry easily
4. Polanya

I (saya, orang pertama)	• V1 • I sing very well.
You (kamu, orang kedua)	• V1 • You sing very well.
We/they (Kami, mereka, (orang ketiga jamak)	• V1 • We sing very well. • They sing very well.
He/she (orang ketiga tunggal)	• V1 • He sing very well. • She dances very well.

Exercise

A. Choose the right verbs form!

1. I like/likes oranges.
2. Bayu and Elena go/goes to school together.
3. The lady wear/wears a diamond necklace.
4. My grandparents live/lives uptown.
5. The policeman run/runs very fast.
6. The students eat/eats their breakfast at 7 o'clock.

B. Write true or false!

1. My sister and I cooks in the kitchen. (T/F)
2. Diana usually get home in the evening. (T/F)
3. Father likes coffee very much. (T/F)
4. Uncle Sam drive his truck skillfully. (T/F)
5. Bondan and his cousin go to the mosque every day. (T/F)

Summary

When you read a recipe, make sure you understand the ingredients and the tools.

- Read the steps carefully and make sure you do not miss a single step
- When you read an instruction, make sure you do not miss a single step
- Follow the instruction carefully

Simple present tense is used:

- to express habitual actions
- to express general facts
- to express present actions

Evaluation

A. Choose the correct answer!

1. Observe the picture!

https://www.drugs.com/otc/102543/night-time-cough-cherry.html

What is this medicine for?

a. Cough
b. Stomachache
c. Fever
d. Headache

2. Pay attention to the picture.

http://www.macdonnellpharmacy.com/prescription-refill/

How should we take the medicine?

a. 100 mg daily
b. 50 mg daily
c. 90 capsules daily
d. One capsule daily

3. Observe the label.

https://www.drugs.com/otc/102972/childrens-allergy.html

Is the medicine for all age?

a. No, it is for under 4 years
b. No, it is for under 6 years
c. No, it is for 4 to 6 years
d. No, it is for 6 years and over

4. What symptoms can be cure by that medicine above?

a. Headache, sneezing, itchy nose
b. Itchy throat, sneezing, runny nose
c. Fever, cough, sore eyes
d. Sore throat, fever, cough

5. Observe the picture below!

https://www.fritolay.com/assets/images/masstransit/fritos-original.gif

What are the ingredients of that chip?

a. Salt, corn oil, corn
b. Calories, salt, sodium
c. Preservative, protein, fat
d. Carbohydrate, calcium, vitamins

6. Pay attention to this beverage label!

How much juice in it?

a. 235 ml
b. 15%
c. 10%
d. 8fl

7. Pay attention to these step to make strawberry jam to answer question number 7 and 8.

Step one:

Prepare the strawberries by wiping them with a piece of damp kitchen paper. To hull the fruit, use a knife to cut a cone shape into the strawberry and remove the stem.

Step two:

Put the strawberries in a bowl and gently toss through the sugar. Leave uncovered at room temperature for 12 hours or overnight.

Step three:

Tip the strawberry mixture into a preserving pan with the lemon juice. Set over a low heat and cook very gently

Step four:

When you can no longer feel any grains of sugar remaining, turn up the heat to start bubbling the jam and bringing it to the boil.

Step five:

Boil hard for 5-10 minutes until the jam has reached 105C on a preserving or digital thermometer, then turn off the heat.

Step six:

Use a spoon to skim any scum that has risen to the surface and discard this.

What should we do after we mix strawberries and sugar?

a. Boil the mixture
b. Cook it very gently
c. Cut the strawberries
d. Leave it uncovered

8. How long should we put the strawberry mix in the room temperature?

a. All day
b. 12 hours
c. All day and night
d. 24 hours

Pay attention to the text to answer question number 9 and 10.

How to Remove Stains from Cotton Clothing

Treat the stain with water. Before you begin washing, always pre-soak the clothing and keep the stain wet using cold water. This will prevent the stain from drying, thereby "setting" and becoming far more difficult to remove.

If possible, keep the stained area completely submerged in water.

If it is impossible to submerge the stain, blot it with water. Never rub, because rubbing the stain can spread it around the fabric, creating a larger stain than you originally had.

Avoid contact with heat. Heat will speed the setting of most types of stains. Therefore, avoid placing the stained material near any heat sources or in direct sunlight, and use only cold water and solvents when treating it.

Avoid pressure. Don't vigorously press the fabric or scrub forcefully. You want to avoid grinding the stain deeper into the fabric, beyond the surface level.

Remove stains from cotton. The best solvents for cotton are commercial detergents (i.e. Tide) and light acids (vinegar). Although bleach can safely be used on white cotton fabrics, it is very harsh and can damage the clothing.

9. Why should we not rub the stain?
   a. Rubbing the stain will ruin the color of the fabric
   b. Rubbing the stain will make the fabric dry
   c. Rubbing the stain can spread it around the fabric
   d. Rubbing the stain can set the stain
10. What is the best solvent for cotton?
   a. Detergent and vinegar
   b. Bleach and water
   c. Hot water and acid
   d. Vinegar and acid

B. Answer the questions

Pay attention to the picture to answer question number 1 and 2

http://studio150.com/Projects/kingdom-fruit-juice-label-design/

1. What are the content of the juice?
2. How much sugar is in the juice?
3. Go to this link: https://www.wikihow.com/Make-Play-Dough , then describe how to make play dough in your own words.
4. Pay attention to the label below and answer the questions!

http://giacomellidesign.com/santa-cruz-organic-sparkling-lemonades/

Answer the question based on the picture.

a. Where is the lemonade made?
b. What is the volume of the lemonade?
c. Mention 4 main ingredients of the lemonade!
d. How should the lemonade be kept after opening?

5. Check this link: https://www.wikihow.com/Make-Vanilla-Pudding. Re write the steps in your own words.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Additional Resources

Bacalah sumber lain untuk memperkaya pengetahuan pada modul ini, seperti:

- Buku Bahasa Inggris untuk SMP
- Basic English Grammar

Go To The Next Module!

In module 3 you will learn about:

UNIT 1 :

- Present Continuous
- Simple Past
- Pas Continuous

UNIT 2 :

- Future Tense
- Past Perfect Tense

Easy English for Package B (Equal to Junior High School Level IX)
Modul Tema 13 : Time After TIme

- **Penulis:** Sari Purnamawati
- **Editor:** Dr. Samto; Dr. Subi Sudarto
  Dra. Maria Listiyanti; Dra. Suci Paresti, M.Pd.; Apriyanti Wulandari, M.Pd.

- **Diterbitkan oleh**: Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus–Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah–Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

iv+ 48 hlm + illustrasi + foto; 21 x 28,5 cm

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

Content

TIME AFTER TIME

Preface

Welcome to **Easy English for Package B** equal to Junior High School). This is a self-learning module which is designed for Package B students. It is designed based on the revised 2013 of English curriculum.

This module consists of two units where each unit consists of several tasks to do. At the beginning of unit you will find learning outcomes that you should accomplished. So you are going to know what you will be able to comprehend narrative text and passive voice

This module provides you with various tasks that you should do in order to develop your language skill. Listening dialogue, reading text, comprehension questions, text constructions, completing sentences, practice yourself are various tasks you may try to develop your language skill.

At the end of the module you will find a summary. A summary is used to reflect your achievement. You also will find any resources you should learn in order to complete your knowledge and practice the content of the material. In the last, you will lead to know what is the next material will be provided in the next module and certain criteria you should accomplished in order to pass this module.

You may learn English in **Easy English for Package B** as a self-learning module. Even though, you may learn by yourself, in a pair, in a small group, even in a whole class. You will listen, you will read, and you will learn something new in this module. Finally, enjoy the module and start to learn English easily.

Let's have fun on learning English and wish you all the best!

Author

How to use this module?

There are several steps in using this module!

 **Guideline**	**Step 1** Read the guideline! Guideline is a general explanation on each step how to use the module. (Petunjuk penggunaan adalah penjelasan umum setiap langkah bagaimana menggunakan modul ini)
 Learning Outcomes	**Step 2** Read the learning outcomes! Learning outcomes are the outcomes that a learner should accomplish. (Tujuan atau capaian pembelajaran yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik)
 Learning Activities	**Step 3** Do the learning activities! Learning activities are various activities to help a learner develop their language skills. (Kegiatan pembelajaran yang membantu peserta didik mengembangkan ketrampilan berbahasa).
 Summary	**Step 4** Read the summary! Summary is a brief explanation to remind the learner about the previous material. (Rangkuman merupakan penjelasan singkat untuk mengingatkan kembali peserta didik terhadap isi materi).
 **Grammar**	**Step 5** Grammar Zone! In this session you have to pay attention to the grammar related to the content of unit. (Pada bagian ini, Anda harus memperhatikan grammar yang sesuai dengan isi materi pada unit tersebut).
 **Completeness Criteria**	**Step 6** Set the completeness criteria! Completeness Criteria is several criteria a learner should complete to finish this module before moving to the next module. (Kriteria ketuntasan adalah kriteria yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan modul ini).

 **Evaluation**	**Step 7** Evaluation! Evaluation is certain short test to make sure whether the learners mastering the lesson very well. (Evaluasi adalah beberapa soal pendek yang diberikan untuk memastikan bahwa peserta didik telah menguasai materi dengan baik).
 **Additional References**	**Step 8** Pay attention to this! Additional references to enrich materials in order to develop language skills. (Referensi atau sumber belajar lain yang dapat digunakan peserta didik untuk menambah kemampuan berbahasanya.)
 **Next module**	**Step 9** Go the next module, if you set the completeness criteria ! (Menuju modul berikutnya setelah menyelesaikan evaluasi Modul 12).

NOTE: Use the DICTIONARY when it is necessary.

(Gunakan kamus apabila diperlukan).

Completeness Criteria

You are declared passing and can continue to study to the next module, if you reach the 80 score criteria. You must complete all the assignments and practice questions contained in this module. Do your best to achieve the criteria.
Happy learning and good luck!
Anda dinyatakan lulus dan dapat melanjutkan belajar ke modul berikutnya jika mencapai kriteria skor 80. Anda harus menyelesaikan semua tugas dan latihan soal yang ada pada modul ini. Lakukan yang terbaik untuk mencapai kriteria. Selamat Belajar dan semoga sukses

kriteria minimal. Selamat bekerja!

UNIT 1 NOW AND THEN

Source: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/89720217554626168/

Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

- Simple Present Tense
- Present Continues Tense
- Simple Past
- Past Continues Tense

Learning Activities

1. Activity 1: Simple Present

Lead-in

» What is the weather there?

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

a. Pay attention to the picture below!

Source: https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/cartoon-weather-kids-vocabulary-icons-vector-19949193

b. Read the dialog!

Rani : It is very hot, isn't it?
Windi : Yes, it is the dry season. The weather is very hot.
Rani : Do you bring an umbrella? I want to go outside but the sun seems very close to me.
Windi : Sure, you can use my umbrella.
Rani : Thanks, Windi. It looks that we need a strong wind to give us cool air.
Windi : But the temperature drops very quickly in the evening. It becomes cold at night.
Rani : You are right. I always need a blanket at night.

c. Pay attention!

Rani and Windi are talking about the weather. The sentences in the dialog above are in the form of Present Tense, or Simple Present.

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes)

The simple present tense is used:

1) To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:
   I work out (habit);
   I live in Semarang (unchanging situation);
   Semarang is very hot (general truth)
2) To give instructions or directions:
   Open the window.
   Mix the ingredients and then bake for twenty minutes.
3) To express fixed arrangements, present or future:
   The office opens at 8 am
   The flight is at 5.30 tomorrow

Forming the simple present tense:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I study	I do not study	Do I study?
You study	You do not study	Do you study?
He studies	He does not study	Does he study?
She studies	She does not study	Does she study?
It studies	It does not study	Does it study?
We study	We do not study	Do we study?
They study	They do not study	Do they study?

Notes:

1) In the third person singular the verb always ends in -s:
2) he works, she goes, he takes, she leaves
3) Negative and question forms use does + the infinitive verb
4) Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes the -y to -ies:
   fly --> flies, cry --> cries
   Exception: if there is a vowel before the -y:

play --> plays, pray --> prays

Add -es to verbs ending in:-ss, -x, -sh, -ch:

he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Examples

Father goes to the field every morning.

Mother likes cooking.

The baby cries at her bed.

My sister plays volley ball very well.

d. Choose the correct verb!

1) He tries/try to climb the tree.
2) Miss Julia like/likes ice cream a lot.
3) Mr. Joko go/goes to the market every Sunday morning.
4) Arya and Gina always walks/walk to school together.
5) The students studies/study hard for the exam.
6) My mother and I go/goes to the market on foot.
7) The cinema open/opens at noon.
8) The cow eats/eat a lot of grass.
9) The sun sets/set in the west.
10) The weather get/gets cold at night

e. Make sentences based on the picture using simple present. Pay attention to the example.

 http://www.yim778.com/group/cartoon-pictures-of-people-walking/	 http://www.yim778.com/group/cartoon-pictures-of-people-walking/	 http://www.yim778.com/group/cartoon-pictures-of-people-walking/
She – walk - fast She walks fast	They – ride They _____	Inna – live Inna _____
…… ……	…… ……	…… ……

 https://kr.123rf.com/photo_3373276_ sun - rise _____	 https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/ goat-eating-grass-drawing.html g oat – eat _____	 https://www.123rf.com/photo_65696758 stock-vector-children-go-school.html children – go _____
…… ……	…… ……	…… ……

f. Pay Attention!

The simple present tense is used:

1) To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:
2) To give instructions or directions:
3) To express fixed arrangements, present or future

g. Vocabularies

Weather	: cuaca	Habit	: kebiasaan
Dry season	: musim kemarau	Truth	: kebenaran, kenyataan
Blanket	: selimut	Unchanging	: tidak berubah
Repeated	: berulang	Action	: tindakan

2. Activity 2: Present Continuous

Lead-in

» What is going on?

a. What is going on around you?

Take a good look around you? What is happening right now? Write 10 even that is happening now.

Examples : My friend is reading a book

The Teacher is explaining the material

We are studying English

Now, write your own sentences using the verbs given!

1) (do) ……
2) (complain) ……...
3) (push) ……
4) (cut) ……
5) (enjoy) ……
6) (fly) ……..
7) (think) ……
8) (wonder) ……
9) (blow) ……
10) (go) ……

b. Pay attention

The sentences above is in the Present Continuous form.

When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is unfinished or incomplete

The present continuous is used:

1) To describe an action that is going on at this moment:
   The students are playing basketball
   The woman is bringing an umbrella
   Arif is singing a sad song
2) To describe an action that is going on during this period of time :
   Internet user is increasing rapidly
   Are you still studying in Jogjakarta?
3) To describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared:
   They are leaving for Sidney tonight
   I'm having an exam tomorrow
   Is he playing tennis this afternoon?
4) To describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions: with "always, forever, constantly".

You are always having problem with the kids.

She is constantly wearing that clothes

Note: The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - the present tense of the verb to be + the present participle of the main verb.

(The form of the present participle is: base + ing)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am studying	I am not studying	Am I studying?
You are studying	You are not studying	Are you studying?
He is studying	He is not studying	Is he studying?
She is studying	She is not studying	Is she studying?
It is studying	It is not studying	Is it studying?
We are studying	We are not studying	Are we studying?
They are studying	They are not studying	Are they studying?

c. Pay attention to the pictures and make sentences. Pay attention to the example.

https://www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-photography-sweep-floor-image7301257

Rudi - sweep

Rudi is sweeping the floor.

https://id.pinterest.com/pin/340514421800506028/?lp=true

Tiara - sing

_____

https://friendlystock.com/product/man-working-on-computer//

Mr. Jafar – work

_____

https://www.123rf.com/photo_32986128_stock-vector-illustration-featuring-a-baby-crying-out-loud.html

the baby- cry

_____

https://www.colourbox.com/image/planting-a-tree-image-4179552

my brother and I – plant

_____

https://nerdist.com/cashing-in-with-t-j-miller-162-deep-dangler

they – fish

_____

https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-two-boys-playing-football-illustration-vector-image60684122

the boys – play

_____

https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/boy-sleeping-in-bed_1089207.htm

Mrs. Smith – sleep

_____

d. Read the dialogue below!

Rika : Hi, Erna.. what are you doing?
Erna : Hello, Rika.. I'm reading a novel.
Rika : Are you alone?
Erna : No, my mother, my father, and my sister are at home.
Rika : Oh, what are they doing?
Erna : My mother is washing the clothes
Rika : What about your father?
Erna : He is fixing the car in the garage
Rika : And what is your brother doing right now? Is he sleeping?
Erna : No he isn't, he is playing video games in his room.

e. Exercise

Can you mention the sentences in the present continuous form in the dialog?

1) .....
2) .....
3) .....
4) .....
5) .....
6) .....

f. Let's sing

Sing this song with your friends

Are you sleeping
Are you sleeping
Brother John Brother John
Morning Bells are ringing
Morning Bells are ringing
Ding Ding Dong
Ding Ding Dong

g. Vocabularies

Unfinished	: belum selesai
Incomplete	: belum lengkap
During	: selama
Temporary	: sementara
Emphasize	: menekankan

3. Activity 3: Simple Past

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» What did you do?

a. Pay attention to the passage below.

Source: https://www.deviantart.com/oraclesaturn/art/Market-Background-659914879

Yesterday, I went to the market with my mother, my aunt, and my sister. We left the house early in the morning. We went to the market by bus. We arrived at the market around 6 o'clock. First, we went to the groceries store. Mother bought some rice and sugar. Then we looked for some fruits. My aunt bought watermelon and oranges. I wanted to buy a papaya. Mother paid for the fruits. Then the seller packed the fruits nicely. The seller gave us low price because it was still early. My sister went to other direction to buy some vegetables. And then we gathered again in front of the market. We waited for the bus for some times, and then got in the bus heading home.

b. Pay attention!

Pay attention to the underlined phrase. What do you know about that? The sentences in the passage is in the simple past form.

The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

1) frequency: often, sometimes, always

   I often walked to the office

   Sometimes I cooked my own meal

2) a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

We visited grandma last month

She graduated last year

They went to the zoo yesterday

3) an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

I met him a long time ago.

Suzy bought the house in 2010

Note: the word ago is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed after the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

To form a simple past : subject + verb + ed (regular verbs)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I studied	I did not study	Did I study?
You studied	You did not study	Did you study?
He studied	He did not study	Dis he study?
She studied	She did not study	Did she study?
It studied	It did not study	Did it study?
We studied	We did not study	Did we study?
They studied	They did not study	Did they study?

Note that some verbs are irregular verbs. Here are some of the irregular verbs:

Source: https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0969/3496/products/BBJ12_Irregular_Verbs-1.jpg?v=1489714790

c. Read the Dialogue

Diego : Hello Ben, did you know that Dita is sick?
Ben : Oh, hi Diego. No, I didn't know that Dita is sick.
Diego : Where were you lately?
Ben : I went abroad last month
Diego : Where did you go?
Ben : I went to Australia
Diego : When did you comeback?
Ben : I arrived last week.
Diego : What did you do in Australia?
Ben : I applied for a scholarship and also visited some friends
Diego : Where did you stay?
Ben : I stayed at my friend's house
Diego : Did you find anything interesting there?
Ben : Well, the food was delicious but the weather was not friendly for me
Diego : I think the weather was not suitable for you
Ben : I think so. By the way, what happened with Dita?
Diego : I heard that she got a severe headache
Ben : We should go and see her then

d. Answer the question based on the dialog

1) Who was sick? ……
2) Did Diego go abroad? ……
3) Where did Ben stay?……
4) How was the weather in Australia? ……
5) Was the food not suitable for Ben? ……

e. Fill in the blank with suitable verbs

1) They (spend) their holiday in the village last week.
   ……
2) Ali (take) the course a long time ago.
   ……
3) Miss Tiara (sing) very well at the party.
   ……
4) The family (move) to a better house tonight
   ……
5) The children (eat) their snack happily this morning.
   ……

6) I (receive) the award last year.

.....

7) My mother and my sister (go) to the court an hour ago.

.....

8) My neighbors (upset) with the decision.

.....

9) The boys (worry) about the game last night

.....

10) The team (happy) about the result.

f. Pay Attention

The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

1) frequency: often, sometimes, always
2) a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago
3) an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

To form a simple past : subject + verb + ed (regular verbs)

Note that some verbs are irregular verbs

g. Vocabularies

Grocery	: bahan pangan	Suitable	: cocok, sesuai
Gather	: berkumpul	Move	: pindah, bergerak
Go abroad	: pergi ke luar negeri	Upset	: kecewa
Apply	: melamar, mendaftar	Court	: pengadilan
Scholarship	: beasiswa		

4. Activity 4: Past Continuous

Lead-in

» What was going on?

a. Pay attention to the sentences below.

1) I was doing my homework when my friend arrived.

https://br.depositphotos.com/156694912/stock-illustration-little-boy-waving-hello.html

2) It was raining when I got home

http://www.clipartmasters.com/cartoon-rain-clipart-2pfKXq.html

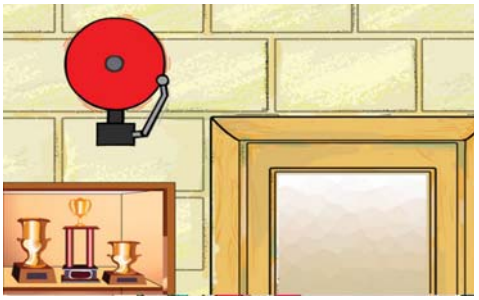
https://www.photospin.com/Image/cbe12c3f-4941-42d6-9387-98e66f063cd5

3) They were waiting for the bus when the headmaster called

https://www.trainingjournal.com/articles/feature/tackling-employee-information-overload

https://br.depositphotos.com/7735126/stock-photo-waiting-for-school-bus.html

4) We were cleaning the classroom when the bell rang



https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-two-boys-cleaning-classroom-illustration-image78525934

http://archives.frederatorblogs.com/monsters/2007/02/07/for-whom-the-bell-tolls/

5) Sophie was crying when the police came

https://ua.depositphotos.com/41474053/stock-illustration-a-little-girl-crying.html

https://www.colourbox.com/vector/policeman-cartoon-vector-24286741

b. Pay attention

Pay attention to the sentences above. The sentences are in the form of past continuous tense.

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.

It is used:

1) to describe the background in a story written in the past tense
2) to describe an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action, e.g. “I was sleeping when the alarm clock rang.”
3) to express a change of mind: e.g. “I was going to read a book but I’ve decided to clean my room instead.”
4) to make a very polite request: e.g. “I was wondering if you could help me with my homework tonight.”

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb “to be” (was/were), and the base of the main verb +ing.

Subject was/were base + ing

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was studying	I was not studying	Was I studying?
You were studying	You were not studying	Were you studying?
He was studying	He wasn't studying	Was he studying?
We were studying	We weren't studying	Were we studying?
They were studying	They weren't studying	Were they studying?

c. Make past continuous sentence with the given phrases below.

Example : Ira – singing, the electricity – go out

Ira was singing when the electricity went out

1) Mother – reading, father come
2) Dewi – playing, her brother – fall
3) The team – practice, the coach – accident
4) The family – vacation, the house – burn
5) Wisnu – help, his friend – cry

d. Read the dialog, then practice the dialog with your friends

Dika : Joe, what were you doing yesterday afternoon? I went to your house but you were not there.

Joe : I’m sorry, Dika. I was going to the supermarket when you came

Mela : Mom, why didn’t you pick up my call?

Mom : I’m sorry, Mela. I was having a bath when you called.

Santi : Why you didn’t attend the meeting yesterday?

Beno : I was heading to the meeting when my mother asked me to back home

Nana : Were you busy yesterday? I look for you everywhere but I couldn’t find you.

Tom : I was preparing the meeting at the office when you arrived at my house

e. Pay attention

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.

f. Vocabulary

Headmaster	: kepala sekolah
Having a bath	: sedang mandi
Pick up my call	: mengangkat/menjawab telepon dari ku
The electricity go out	: listrik padam
Change my mind	: berubah pikiran
Polite request	: minta tolong secara sopan
Interrupted action	: aktivitas yang terganggu

UNIT 2 Before and After

Sources: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wyRW8UVrzOc

Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

» Future Tense
» Past Perfect Tense

A. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. Activity 1: Future Tense

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» What will you do tomorrow?

a. Pay attention to the pictures below!

Here is my plants in a week ahead

Plans	Time
1. Go to the library	Next Monday
2. Plant a sunflower	Next Sunday morning
3. Make an aquarium	Tomorrow afternoon
4. Get a hair cut	The day after tomorrow
5. Visit a plantation	Next Saturday

b. Read the dialogue below!

Azra : Mom, can you accompany me to the market tomorrow?
Mom : I'm sorry dear, tomorrow I will make an aquarium with my friends
Azra : What about the day after tomorrow?
Mom : Well, I'm going to have a hair cut
Azra : Ok, Saturday then. Do you have time?
Mom : On Saturday, I will go visiting a plantation
Azra : You are so busy, what about Sunday?
Mom : I will plant many sunflowers. I have planned this a long time ago.
Azra : Oh, well, what about Monday then?
Mom : It looks that I already have plan. I'm going to the library to borrow some recipe books.
Avzra : Oh my God!

c. Answer the questions

1) What will Mom do next Sunday?

.....

2) What is Mom going to do next Monday?

.....

3) When will Mom have a haircut?

.....

4) Who will accompany mom to make an aquarium?

.....

5) Where will Mom go next Saturday?

.....

d. Pay attention

Read section a, b, and c carefully. The sentences in those sections are in the form of Future Tense.

The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.

The simple future is used:

1) To predict a future event:
   It will be sunny tomorrow
   It will rain tonight
2) To express a spontaneous decision:
   I will go to school by bus
   I will buy lunch on my way home
3) To express willingness:
   I'll get the door
   I'll clean up the room
4) In the negative form, to express unwillingness:
   I will not eat this cake
   I will not give up
5) With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to make an offer:
   Shall I buy some food?
   Shall I take you home?
6) With we in the interrogative form using "shall", to make a suggestion:
   Shall we visit Mr. Andri at the hospital?
   Shall we help the man?
7) With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions:
   What shall I do now?
   What shall we do about this?

8) With you in the interrogative form, to give an invitation:

Will you have dinner with me?

Will you join us for the charity?

Forming the simple future

The simple future tense is composed of two parts: will / shall + the infinitive without to or be going to + the infinitive

Subject + will/shall + infinitive without to

Subject + be going to + infinitive

e. Vocabularies

Sun flower	: bunga matahari
Plantation	: perkebunan
Accompany	: menemani
The day after tomorrow	: lusa
Future	: masa yang akan datang
Predict	: menebak, menduga, memperkirakan
Spontaneous	: bersifat spontan
Decision	: keputusan
Willingness	: kesediaan
Unwillingness	: ketidaksediaan
Offer	: menawarkan
Suggestion	: saran
Advice	: saran
invitation	: undangan
charity	: acara amal

f. Exercise

Choose the correct form!

1) The family will move / move to the country next moth
2) The artist hold / will hold an exhibition the day after tomorrow
3) I buy / am going to buy those shoes on August 1st.
4) The children go / will go to school this year
5) Mom is going to cook / cook special meal tonight
6) We visit / will visit our grandparents this summer
7) The citizen will attend / attend the meeting in the city hall next Sunday
8) Our neighbor will come / come to our house soon
9) Who represent / will represent us in the court tomorrow?
10) The students are going to practice / practice much harder this year.

g. Answer the following questions based on your own condition!

1) What are you going to do after school?

.....

2) Who will cook for dinner tonight?

.....

3) What will you study at school tomorrow?

4) .....

What will you do if you have a lot of money?

.....

5) Will you help your friend who is not kind to you?

.....

6) Shall we go to the movie this weekend?

.....

7) Are you going to do your homework by yourself?

.....

8) What will you do if you see a beggar?

.....

9) Will you clean your room regularly?

.....

10) Are you going to buy some toys?

.....

2. Activity 2: Past Perfect Tense

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» What have you done?

a. Read the passage carefully and pay attention to the underlined phrases.

I had an embarrassing moment last night. I was invited to my friend's party. When I got home, the invitation had arrived at my house. So I decided to take a rest for a while and then go to the party. Unfortunately, I had fallen asleep when my friend called me on the phone. I cleaned myself immediately then rushed to the party. When I got there, the party had been over, the people had gone away,

and the cakes had run out. I had said sorry to my friend before he asked me why I was late. And fortunately he had forgiven me before I asked.

b. Which event occurred first?

1) I got home / the invitation arrived
2) I had fallen asleep / my friend called
3) I got there / the party had been over
4) I got there / the cakes had run out
5) I had said sorry / he asked me why

c. Pay Attention!

Those sentences above are in the forms of Past Perfect Tense.

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

In these examples, Event A is the event that happened first and Event B is the second or more recent event:

Event A	**Event B**
Mr. Parman had gone out	when I arrived at school.
Event A	**Event B**
They had sent the file	before the chief came
Event B	**Event A**
When we got there	they had already started the game.
Event B	**Event A**
The coach was very tired	because he had worked out too much

The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts: the past tense of the verb to have (had) + the past participle of the main verb.

Subject + had + past participle

Affirmative : I had taken

Negative : I had not / hadn't taken

Interrogative : Had I taken?

'Just' is used with the past perfect to refer to an event that was only a short time earlier than before now, e.g.

The game had just begun when I arrived at the field.

She had just finished her task when the electricity went off.

I had just started running out when the rain got harder.

d. Translate these sentences into English!

1) Saya sudah selesai belajar ketika ayah pulang tadi malam.

   .....

2) Tadi pagi ketika ibu selesai membersihkan rumah nenek datang.

   .....

3) Pak Jono telah membetulkan mesin mobil ketika bengkelnya meledak kemarin.

   .....

4) Kue nya sudah matang ketika anak-anak sampai di rumah.

   .....

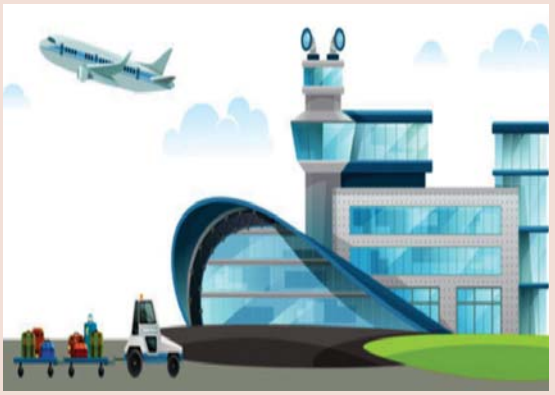
5) Apakah Deni sudah tidur ketika pencuri itu masuk rumah?

   .....

e. Make sentences with the pictures below. Pay attention to the examples!

www.wikihow.com/Sleep-in-Your-Car-on-a-Road-Trip

mom – fall asleep



https://pngtree.com/freebackground/airport-cartoon-poster-background-vector-material_329052.html

reach – the airport

Mom had fallen asleep when we reached the airport.

Now, do as the examples!

https://puhelin.ru/clean-house-for-kids-simulyator-uborki.html

I – clean my room

https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/little-boy-knocking-on-the-door-vector-18012750

my friend – knock the door

.....

https://fr.pngtree.com/freepng/school-bus_2801993.html

we – go to school

https://pngtree.com/freepng/cartoon-rain_388407.html

it – rain

.....

dinner-cartoon/mother-mom-cooking-dinner-cartoon-cooking-vector-jpg/

aunt Carla – cook the soup

https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-hand-drawn-cartoon-grandparents-vector-image76550686

my grandparents – arrive

.....

http://www.totalcardiagnostics.com/learn/how-to-stop-spending-money-at-the-car-garage/

the mechanic – repair the car

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/424816177342111078/

father – come

.....

f. Vocabularies

Arrive	: Datang, sampai
Fall asleep	: Tertidur
Ask	: Meminta, bertanya
Rush	: Tergesa-gesa
Invitation	: Undangan
Fortunately	: Untungnya
Embarrassing	: Memalukan
Reach	: Sampai
Knock	: Mengetuk
Mechanic	: Montir
Repair	: Memperbaiki
Electricity	: Listrik

Summary

1. The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements. The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end. (he takes, she takes)
2. When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is unfinished or incomplete.
   The present continuous is used:
   To describe an action that is going on at this moment:
   To describe an action that is going on during this period of time :
   To describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared:
   To describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions: with “always, forever, constantly”.
   Note: The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - the present tense of the verb to be + the present participle of the main verb.
   (The form of the present participle is: base + ing)
3. The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions
   To form a simple past : subject + verb + ed (regular verbs)
4. The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.
5. The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.
   The simple future is used:To predict a future event:To express a spontaneous decision:To express willingness: With I in the interrogative form using “shall”, to make an offer:to make a suggestion:
   The simple future tense is composed of two parts: will / shall + the infinitive without to or be going to + the infinitive
   Subject + will/shall + infinitive without to
   Subject + be going to + infinitive

6. The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

Evaluation

A. Choose the correct answer!

1. Observe the picture!

https://pixabay.com/en/photos/cold/?image_type=vector

Give the right sentence for the picture.

a. It is cold in the winter
b. The winter was cold
c. It was hot in the winter
d. The winter was not cold

2. Pay attention to the dialog.

Barry : What a hot day!
Jim : It is really hot. The sun ….. brightly all day long
The correct verb for the sentence is:

a. Shining
b. Shone
c. Was shining
d. Shines

3. Look at the picture below and answer the question.

https://www.wikihow.com/Write-a-Letter-

What is Lisa doing?

a. She writes a letter.
b. She is writing a letter.
c. She was writing a letter.
d. She write a letter.

4. Complete the dialog below!

   Risa : Hi, Tom. Where were you last saturday?

   Tom : Oh, hi Risa. ……..

   Choose the right sentence!

   a. I am visiting my grandparents downtown.
   b. I visit my grandparents downtown
   c. I visited my grandparents downtown
   d. I was visited my grandparents downtown

5. Pay attention to the dialog.

   Anna: why didn't you attend the class yesterday?

   Aji : …….

   Anna: oh, I'm sorry to hear that

   Choose the correct sentence!

   a. I was sick
   b. I am sick
   c. I am not sick
   d. I was not sick

6. Complete the dialog based on the picture!

   Mira : What were you doing when I called you this morning. You did not answer my call.

   Tini : Oh, I'm sorry. ……. when you called.

   Choose the correct answer!

   a. I bathed my cat
   b. I was bathing my cat
   c. I like bathing my cat
   d. I always bathe my cat

7. Which of the following sentences expressing an offer?

   a. I shall go now, it's dark already.
   b. You shall close the window, it's cold.
   c. Shall we go now, we will be late.
   d. Shall I bring you some coffe?

8. Which sentence expressing a prediction?

   a. Watch that clouds, it will rain soon.
   b. I will go to the football match tonight.

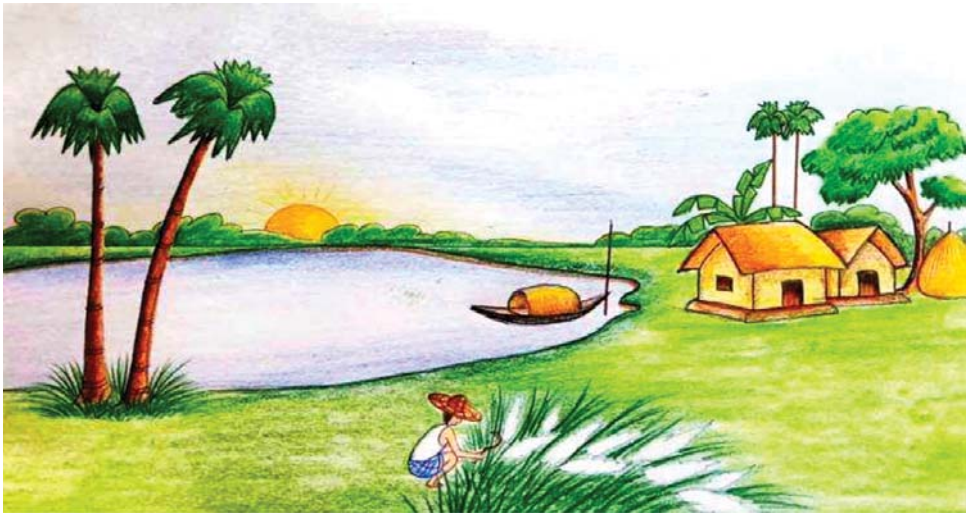
c. If you need my help, I will come.
d. Will you sing a song?

9. Complete the dialog using past perfect tense!
   A : Are you ready to go now, you said you have some homework.
   B : Yes, I am ready. …….
   The correct sentence form is:
   a. I am finishing my homework now.
   b. I had finished my homework when you called then.
   c. I finished my homework.
   d. I was finishing my homework
10. Pay attention to the dialog!
   Mom : why is your sister so upset?
   Me : she missed the train. ……..
   a. The train has left after she got to the station
   b. The train was leaving for the station.
   c. The train had left when she got to the station.
   d. The train is leaving to the station now.

B. Answer the questions below.

1. Translate the sentences into English!
   a. Saya tidak suka berenang, tetapi saya menyukai senam.
   b. Sandra dan tim nya sedang menyelesaikan tugas mereka di perpustakaan.
   c. Apakah sebaiknya saya pergi ke sekolah terlebih dahulu untuk menyiapkan materi?

2. Pay attention to the passage below.



http://getdrawings.com/scenery-cartoon-drawing

I came from a small village in Central Java. My house is located near a pond. There was many fish in the pond back then. I used to ride on a small boat in the afternoon, while my father grassing happily in the field. My house has beautiful scenery. The sun rises in the east, giving glowing lights to our tiny village. The weather is warn and a little bit windy. I could easily get sleepy and fell asleep while sitting in the porch. I haven't seen my house for a while. Maybe I will visit it this year. I shall bring some souvenir for my parents and gifts for my niece and nephew.

a. Which sentences are in the form of present tense?
b. Which sentences are in the form of past tense?
c. Which sentences are in the forms of future tense?
d. Which sentences are in the form of present continuous tense?

3. Complete the dialog using the correct verbs!

Bayu : Hi Boni, what are you doing?
Boni : I (plant) some flowers.
Bayu : Those flowers are beautiful. Where did you get it?
Boni : I (buy) them in the nursery near the market yesterday.
Bayu : I want to plant them to. Can you accompany me to the nursery tomorrow?
Boni : Of course, I (take) you there tomorrow.

4. Go to this link : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Mni3yDpIWo
Pay attention to the video and discuss it with your friend.
Give some example of simple past and past perfect tense based on your daily routines.

5. Go to this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_uWS6K-VF8
   a. What is the link about?
   b. Write as many as you can, the sentences in the lyric that belong to the present tense.
   c. Write the sentences that belong to the future tense.
   d. Discuss it with your friends, and you may sing along with them too.

Easy English for Package B (Equal to Junior High School Level IX)
Modul Tema 14 : Once Upon A Time

- **Penulis:** Sari Purnamawati
- **Editor:** Dr. Samto; Dr. Subi Sudarto
  Dra. Maria Listiyanti; Dra. Suci Paresti, M.Pd.; Apriyanti Wulandari, M.Pd.

- **Diterbitkan oleh**: Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus–Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah–Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

iv+ 44 hlm + illustrasi + foto; 21 x 28,5 cm

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

Content

ONCE UPON A TIME

Preface

Welcome to **Easy English for Package B** equal to Junior High School). This is a self-learning module which is designed for Package B students. It is designed based on the revised 2013 of English curriculum.

This module consists of two units where each unit consists of several tasks to do. At the beginning of unit you will find learning outcomes that you should accomplished. So you are going to know what you will be able to comprehend narrative text and passive voice

This module provides you with various tasks that you should do in order to develop your language skill. Listening dialogue, reading text, comprehension questions, text constructions, completing sentences, practice yourself are various tasks you may try to develop your language skill.

At the end of the module you will find a summary. A summary is used to reflect your achievement. You also will find any resources you should learn in order to complete your knowledge and practice the content of the material. In the last, you will lead to know what is the next material will be provided in the next module and certain criteria you should accomplished in order to pass this module.

You may learn English in **Easy English for Package B** as a self-learning module. Even though, you may learn by yourself, in a pair, in a small group, even in a whole class. You will listen, you will read, and you will learn something new in this module. Finally, enjoy the module and start to learn English easily.

Let's have fun on learning English and wish you all the best!

Author

Guideline

How to use this module?

There are several steps in using this module!

 **Guideline**	**Step 1** Read the guideline! Guideline is a general explanation on each step how to use the module. (Petunjuk penggunaan adalah penjelasan umum setiap langkah bagaimana menggunakan modul ini)
 Learning Outcomes	**Step 2** Read the learning outcomes! Learning outcomes are the outcomes that a learner should accomplish. (Tujuan atau capaian pembelajaran yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik)
 Learning Activities	**Step 3** Do the learning activities! Learning activities are various activities to help a learner develop their language skills. (Kegiatan pembelajaran yang membantu peserta didik mengembangkan ketrampilan berbahasa).
 Summary	**Step 4** Read the summary! Summary is a brief explanation to remind the learner about the previous material. (Rangkuman merupakan penjelasan singkat untuk mengingatkan kembali peserta didik terhadap isi materi).
 **Grammar**	**Step 5** Grammar Zone! In this session you have to pay attention to the grammar related to the content of unit. (Pada bagian ini, Anda harus memperhatikan grammar yang sesuai dengan isi materi pada unit tersebut).
 **Completeness Criteria**	**Step 6** Set the completeness criteria! Completeness Criteria is several criteria a learner should complete to finish this module before moving to the next module. (Kriteria ketuntasan adalah kriteria yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan modul ini).

 **Evaluation**	**Step 7** Evaluation! Evaluation is certain short test to make sure whether the learners mastering the lesson very well. (Evaluasi adalah beberapa soal pendek yang diberikan untuk memastikan bahwa peserta didik telah menguasai materi dengan baik).
 **Additional References**	**Step 8** Pay attention to this! Additional references to enrich materials in order to develop language skills. (Referensi atau sumber belajar lain yang dapat digunakan peserta didik untuk menambah kemampuan berbahasanya.)
 **Next module**	**Step 9** Go the next module, if you set the completeness criteria ! (Menuju modul berikutnya setelah menyelesaikan evaluasi Modul 12).

NOTE: Use the DICTIONARY when it is necessary.
(Gunakan kamus apabila diperlukan).

Completeness Criteria

You are declared passing and can continue to study to the next module, if you reach the 80 score criteria. You must complete all the assignments and practice questions contained in this module. Do your best to achieve the criteria.
Happy learning and good luck!

Anda dinyatakan lulus dan dapat melanjutkan belajar ke modul berikutnya jika mencapai kriteria skor 80. Anda harus menyelesaikan semua tugas dan latihan soal yang ada pada modul ini. Lakukan yang terbaik untuk mencapai kriteria. Selamat Belajar dan semoga sukses

UNIT 1 Finally, the Prince won the game..

Source: https://ligc.com.my/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/championship-trophy-clipart-1.jpg

Source: https://www.colourbox.de/vektor/vektor-22769949

Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

» Narrative Text
(Bacaan Naratif)

» Passive Voice
(Bentuk Pasif)

Learning Activities

1. Activity 1: Narrative Text Indonesian Folklore

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» Have you ever read a folklore?

a. Read the story carefully.

Cindelaras

Source: http://www.dongeng.co.id/2017/08/dongeng-legenda-cindelaras.html

Raden Putra was the king of Jenggala kingdom. He had a beautiful queen and concubine. Unlike the queen, the concubine had bad personalities. She was envious and jealous with the queen, so she planned to make the queen leave the palace. The concubine then asked the royal healer to help her in her plan. One day, the concubine pretended to be ill. Raden Putra called the royal healer to give the concubine treatments. “What is her disease?” Raden Putra asked the royal healer. “I’m very sorry, My Majesty. She is sick because the queen put poison in her meal,” the royal healer lied. Raden Putra was

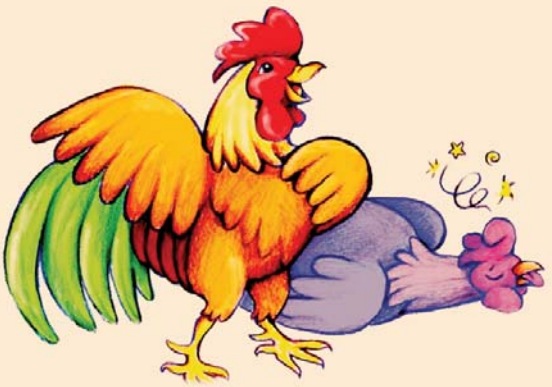
true. Of course, the queen denied, but Raden Putra won't listen. "Please Your Majesty, have mercy. I really didn't do anything," cried the queen in her tears.

Raden Putra's anger ended in a decision. The queen should be banished to the woods and terminated. He did not know that the queen was already pregnant. Raden Putra commanded one of his general to do the punishment. The queen was banished to the woods, but the wise general didn't have the heart to kill her. He built a simple house in the woods for her. On his way back to the palace, he smeared his sword with rabbit blood, so Raden Putra would believe that he had killed the queen. After the general left, the queen lived by herself in the woods. Several months later, she gave birth to a healthy baby boy. The baby was named Cindelaras. He grew up as a nice, healthy, and handsome boy. One day, while Cindelaras helped her mother to collect some fire woods, an eagle dropped an egg. Cindelaras brought the egg to be brooded by a chicken behind their house. The egg hatched into a chick and then it slowly became a strong rooster. The rooster is no ordinary rooster.

Source: http://www.dongeng.co.id/2017/08/dongeng-legenda-cindelaras.html

The rooster could sing. Every morning, the rooster woke Cindelaras up with its beautiful song, "My master is Cindelaras. His house is in the woods. He's the son of Raden Putra." The rooster often sang that song. Cindelaras always woke up early in the morning and listen happily to his rooster's song. He didn't realize the meaning of the song until one day, he started to think."Who is Raden Putra?" he asked his mother. The queen then told him the whole story. She also told him why they were banned from the kingdom and lived in the woods. Cindelaras was very surprised. He decided to go to the palace to meet the king, his father. Cindelaras asked her mother's permission to go to the kingdom and to tell the king what really happened. He also brought his rooster that grew bigger and stronger each day. On his way, Cindelaras stopped at a village. There, he met some people who were involved in cockfighting. They challenge him to see how strong his rooster was."If your rooster wins, you'll get a reward," said the man who challenged him. Cindelaras accepted the challenge. In a few minutes, his rooster defeated the opponent's rooster. He was challenged again by other man, and one more time, his rooster won. He won again and again.

The news about Cindelaras' rooster quickly spread to the whole Jenggala kingdom and made Raden Putra curious. So, he invited Cindelaras to the palace."What is your name, boy?" Raden Putra asked as Cindelaras arrived in the palace."My name is Cindelaras, Your Majesty," Cindelaras answered. He felt both thrilled and happy to see Raden Putra. Raden Putra challenged Cindelaras with one condition. If Raden Putra's rooster lost, Cindelaras' head would be cut off. But if Cindelaras' rooster won, Raden Putra would share half of his wealth. Cindelaras accepted the condition. The competition was held in the front yard of the palace. The two roosters fought bravely. But in just a few minutes, Cindelaras' rooster won the fight!



Source: http://indonesianfolklore.blogspot.com/2007/12/cindelaras-folklore-from-east-java.html

Raden Putra shook his head and stared at Cindelaras from his seat,"That rooster is no ordinary rooster, and the boy is not an ordinary boy either. Who is he exactly?" he thought. Raden Putra was about to asked when suddenly Cindelaras' rooster sang the song, "My master is Cindelaras. His house is in the woods. He's the son of Raden Putra." Raden Putra was surprised. "Is it true?" he asked. "Yes, My Majesty. My name is Cindelaras and my mother was the queen," said Cindelaras. Raden putra called the general who had banished the queen. The general then confessed that he never killed the queen. Later, the royal healer also admitted his mistake. Raden Putra was so shocked. He immediately went to the woods to pick up the queen. Ever since, Cindelaras and his parents lived happily together. As for the concubine, she was sent to the jail as punishment.

Source: http://factsanddetails.com/indonesia/Arts_Culture_Media_Sports/sub6_4a/entry-4044.html#chapter-4

b. Answer the Questions!

1) Who was Raden Putra?
2) Who was jealous and envy with the queen?
3) According to the royal healer, why was the concubine sick?
4) What did Raden Putra do to the queen?
5) The general did not kill the queen, what did he kill instead?
6) Who built a house for the queen?
7) What was the name of the queen's baby boy?
8) How did Cindelaras get an egg?

9) Did Cindelaras' chick grow into an ordinary rooster?
10) What were the lyrics of the rooster's song?
11) Did the queen tell Cindelaras that he was the son of the king?
12) What did Cindelaras do then?
13) Why did Cindelaras' rooster become famous?
14) What would happen if Cindelaras' rooster lost?
15) Did Cindelaras' rooster win the game?
16) What was the king's reaction to hearing the rooster's song?
17) What did Cindelaras tell the king then?
18) Did the royal healer admit his mistake?
19) What did the king do then?
20) What happened to the concubine?

c. Pay attention to the picture of folklores below, and write down the stories based on your knowledge.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nS18_L4Sl-E

Sangkuriang

http://bentangpustaka.com/read/34064/kisah-cinta-raja-atau-ratu-kerajaan-kerajaan-nusantara.html

Roro Jongrang

http://www.ceritarakyat.loan/2017/11/cerita-rakyat-timun-mas-cerita-legenda.html

Timun Emas

https://www.pustakanasional.com/cerita-rakyat/malin-kundang/

Malin Kundang

http://cerita-rakyat.com/tag/cerita-rakyat-kalimantan-barat/

Batu Menangis

d. Mention 5 others Indonesia folklores and describe the following:

1) Who was the character?
2) What was the story about?
3) Where is it from?
4) Where did the story take place?
5) When was it take place?

e. Vocabularies

Kingdom	: kerajaan	Woods	: hutan
Queen	: ratu	Give birth	: melahirkan
Concubine	: selir	Hatch	: menetas
Personalities	: kepribadian	Rooster	: ayam jantan
Envy	: iri	Bann	: melarang
Pretend	: berpura-pura	Cock fighting	: adu ayam
Disease	: penyakit	Challenge	: menantang, tantangan
Healer	: tabib	Reward	: hadiah, imbalan
Shock	: terkejut	Defeat	: mengalahkan
Deny	: menyangkal	Opponent	: lawan
Anger	: kemarahan	Spread	: menyebarkan
Banish	: mengusir	Ordinary	: biasa saja

2. Activity 2: Narrative Text Fairy Tales

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» What will you do tomorrow?

a. Read the stories carefully and then answer the questions!

Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih

Bawang Putih lived with her step mother and her step sister, Bawang Merah. Bawang Putih's mother died when she was a baby. Her father remarried another woman and later her step sister was born. Unfortunately, not long after that her father died. Since then, Bawang Putih's life was sad. Her step mother and her step sister treated Bawang Putih badly and always asked her to do all the household chores.

One morning, Bawang Putih was washing some clothes in a river. Accidentally, her mother's clothes were washed away by the river. She was really worried so she walked along the river side to find the clothes. Finally she met an old woman. She said that she kept the clothes and would give them back to Bawang Putih if she helped the old woman do the household chores. Bawang Putih helped her happily. After everything was finished, the old woman returned the clothes. She also gave Bawang Putih a gift. The old woman had two pumpkins, one pumpkin was small and the other one was big. Bawang Putih had to choose one.

Bawang Putih was not a greedy girl. So she took the small one. After thanking the old woman, Bawang Putih then went home. When she arrived home, her step mother and Bawang Merah were angry. They had been waiting for her all day long. Bawang Putih then told about the clothes, the old woman, and the pumpkin. Her mother was really angry so she grabbed the pumpkin and smashed it to the floor. Suddenly they all were surprised. Inside the pumpkin they found jewelries. "Bawang Merah, hurry up. Go to the river and throw my clothes into the water. After that, find the old woman. Remember, you have to take the big pumpkin," the step mother asked Bawang Merah to do exactly the same as Bawang Putih's experience. Bawang Merah immediately went to the river. She threw the clothes and pretended to search them. Not long after that, she met the old woman. Again she asked Bawang Merah to do household chores. She refused and asked the old woman to give her a big pumpkin. The old woman then gave her the big one. Bawang Merah was so happy . She ran very fast. When she arrived home, her mother was impatient. She directly smashed the pumpkin to the floor. They were screaming. There were a lot of snakes inside the pumpkin! They were really scared. They were afraid the snakes would bite them. "Mom, I think God just punished us. We had done bad things to Bawang Putih. And God didn't like that. We have to apologize to Bawang Putih," said Bawang Merah.

Source: indonesianfolklore.blogspot.com

Finally both of them realized their mistakes. They apologized and Bawang Putih forgave them. Now the family is not poor anymore. Bawang Putih decided to sell all the jewelries and used the money for their daily lives.

http://blog.umy.ac.id/restiwidya/2016/01/09/bawang-merah-bawang-putih-english-version/

1) Whom did Bawang Putih live with?
2) How did Bwang Putih's step mother treat her?
3) What did Bawang Putih do everyday?
4) What happened to Bawang Putih's Step mother clothes?
5) What did Bawang Putih do then?
6) Who met Bawang Putih?
7) What did the old woman give to Bawang Putih?
8) What did Bawang Putih's step mother do the small pumpkin?
9) What was in the small pumpkin?
10) Why Bawang Merah did the same experience of Bawang Putih?

b. Pay attention to the pictures below and mention the title of the stories!

<table>
<tr><td> 

Source:1001duniacerita.blogspot.com</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td> 
Source: https://outschool.com/classes/conservation-and-the-three-little-pigs-50UpiNMU</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td> 

Source: https://www.wayfair.com/</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

http://disney.wikia.com/wiki/File:Rapunzel_long_hair_(1).png

https://www.montessoriartsfactory.com/reservations/beauty-and-the-beast

c. Answer these questions!

1) What is your favorite fairy tale?
2) What is it about?
3) Why do you like it?
4) Can you tell it in front of the class?

d. Write a paragraph based on each pictures below!

https://www.aliexpress.com/item/7x5FT-Snow-White-Pricess-Cottage-

http://paperlief.com/snow-white/original-snow-white-apple-wallpaper-4.html

https://www.pinterest.com/lunarprint/snow-white-make-a-gooseberry-pie/

https://www.cosmopolitan.com/uk/entertainment/news/a36878/this-snow-white-fan-theory-will/

http://www.fanpop.com/clubs/disney-princess/picks/results/788775/when-snow-white-first-released

e. Pay Attention

Definition of Narrative

Narrative is a text focusing specific participants. Its social function is to tell stories or past events and entertain the readers.

Generic Structure of Narrative

A narrative text consists of the following structure:

- Orientation: Introducing the participants and informing the time and the place
- Complication: Describing the rising crises which the participants have to do with
- Resolution: Showing the way of participant to solve the crises, better or worse

Language Features of Narrative

- Using processes verbs
- Using temporal conjunction
- Using Simple Past Tense

▶ Read carefully the narrative text to understand the content and to be able to answer the questions.

f. Vocabularies

Coat	: mantel	Rush	: tergesa-gesa
Stranger	: orang asing	Path	: jalur
Lovely	: cantik, indah	Worry	: khawatir
Awhile	: beberapa waktu	Granny	: nenek
Summer	: musim panas	Wardrobe	: pakaian
Notice	: mengetahui	Nightgown	: gaun malam
Shadow	: bayangan	Leap	: melompat
Wolf	: serigala	Chase	: mengejar
Late	: terlambat	Chop	: memotong

g. Exercises

Complete these sentences with words in the vocabulary box!

1) The girl wears …. to avoid the cold wind.
2) …… has sharp and long teeth.
3) Use the bigger knife to ….the chicken.
4) It is 8 am, I am …. for work.
5) The mouse angrily ….the mouse.

UNIT 2 The Perfect Lady was Finnaly Found

Source: http://gclipart.com/princess-clipart_33028/

Learning Outcome

In this unit you will learn about:

» Passive Voice
(Kalimat Pasif)

Learning Activities

1. Activity 1: Read the Passage carefully!

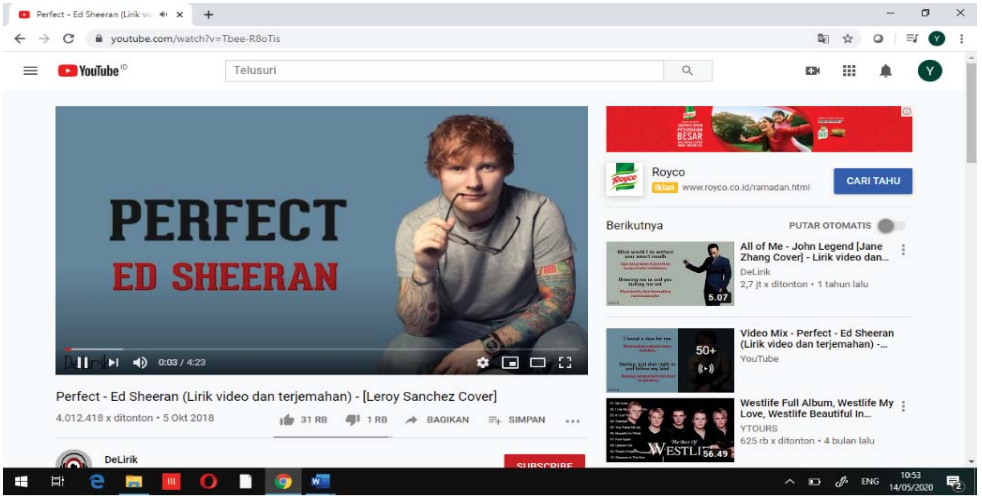
Lead-in

» What happen to the thief when he is caught?

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

a. Listen to the song!

Check the song in this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tbee-R8oTis



b. Learn the content of the song!

Perfect

Ed Sheeran

I found a love for me
Darling, just dive right in
And follow my lead
Well, I found a girl, beautiful and sweet
I never knew you were the someone waiting for me
'Cause we were just kids when we fell in love
Not knowing what it was
I will not give you up this time
Darling, just kiss me slow, your heart is all I own
And in your eyes, you're holding mine
Baby, I'm dancing in the dark with you between my arms
Barefoot on the grass, we're listenin' to our favorite song
When you said you looked a mess, I whispered underneath my breath
But you heard it, darling, you look perfect tonight
Well, I found a woman, stronger than anyone I know
She shares my dreams, I hope that somed ay I'll share her home
I found a love, to carry more than just my secrets
To carry love, to carry children of our own

We are still kids, but we're so in love
Fightin' against all odds
I know we'll be alright this time
Darling, just hold my hand
Be my girl, I'll be your man
I see my future in your eyes
Baby, I'm dancing in the dark, with you between my arms
Barefoot on the grass, listenin' to our favorite song
When I saw you in that dress, looking so beautiful
I don't deserve this, darling, you look perfect tonight
Oh, no, no
Mm
Baby, I'm dancing in the dark, with you between my arms
Barefoot on the grass, we're listenin' to our favorite song
I have faith in what I see
Now I know I have met an angel in person
And she looks perfect
No, I don't deserve this
You look perfect tonight

Source: LyricFind

Songwriters: Edward Christopher Sheeran

c. Pay Attention!

The song was originally sung by Ed Sheeran
The song lyric was written by Edward Christopher Sheeran
Now the song is being covered by anybody.
Do you notice anything particular about the pattern of the three sentences above?
Consult your teacher.

d. Listen to the song again than fill in the blank based on the song!

1) I never knew you were ……. waiting for me
2) Barefoot on the grass, we're listenin' to our favorite …….
3) She shares my ……. , I hope that someday I'll share her home
4) Baby, I'm …….. in the dark, with you between my arms
5) I don't deserve this, darling, you look ……. tonight

e. Find the meaning of those sentences above. Use your dictionary if necessary.

1) ….
2) ….
3) ….
4) ….
5) ….

f. Pay attention!

What is Passive Voice?

The passive voice occurs when something that is ordinarily “done by” the subject of a sentence is “done by” the object of a sentence.

In the passive writing voice, whatever is doing the action of the sentence is not the grammatical subject of the sentence.

Passive Voice Examples:

The house was built by the carpenter

Even though “the carpenter” built the house, “the carpenter” is not the grammatical subject of this sentence. The subject of this sentence is “house.”

In passive sentences, the thing that seems to be doing the action will be ordered chronologically after the verb.

The meal was cooked by mom.

Again, in this sentence, rather than say, “Mom cooked the meal.” the meal becomes the subject of the sentence.

How is the Passive Voice Formed?

Passive construction: The passive writing voice is formed when what should be the object of a sentence becomes the subject of a sentence.

To construct a sentence in the passive writing voice, the subject will be followed by a “to be” verb with a past participle.

Examples of Passive Voice:

The thief stole the jewel.

“The thief” is subject; “jewel” is object

The object becomes the subject.

Add “to be” and past participle

The jewel was stolen by the thief.

g. Exercise 1. Change the words in the bracket into the correct forms!

1) The book (write) by the author a long time ago.
2) The hut (build) by the farmer last year
3) The package (sent) by my uncle every weekends

4) The flower (water) in the morning
5) The picture (take) by my father yesterday
6) The cake (eat) by my sister
7) The house (cover) by wild grass.
8) The police (arm) with sophisticated fire guns.
9) The girl (hospital) because of her illness.
10) My garden (plant) with various flowers.

h. Exercise 2. Change the active voice into passive voice

1) Activev : Andrew is singing the song at the moment.
   Passive :
2) Active :Wida bought the book yesterday.
   Passive :
3) Active :My teacher gave the homework last Friday.
   Passive :
4) Active :Grandmother arranged the house beautifully.
   Passive :
5) Active :The man takes the order every day.
   Passive :
6) Active :I received your mail last night.
7) Passive :
8) Active :Jodie will copy the notes soon.
   Passive :
9) Active :They are frying the chicken right now.
   Passive :
10) Active :Alex was composing a song that day.
    Passive :
11) Active :The elephant eats some vegetable every morning.
    Passive :

i. Make passive voice based on the picture

https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-image-young-girl-writing-image29373461

https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-baseball-player-kid-boy-hit-ball-vector-illustration-image741883

https://www.shutterstock.com/de/image-vector/greengrocer-484379566

https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/washing-dishes-vector-909166

https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/boy-cartoon-riding-bicycle-vector-1471622

 https://www.shutterstock.com/search/feeding+cows?page=3&searchterm=feeding%20cows&image_type=vector&search	
 https://vectortoons.com/product/a-female-sweatshop-worker-sewing-a-shirt/	
 https://www.istockphoto.com/illustrations/pushing-car	
 https://cartoondealer.com/image/17198436/hairdresser.html	
 https://vectortoons.com/product/a-doctor-getting-the-blood-pressure	

j. Find the passive voice in the paragraph

1	There was an accident yesterday. A car was hit by a truck. The driver had severe wounds, so he had to be hospitalized. The case was already investigated by the police. The truck driver was in shock. He was taken to the police station while the car driver was sent to the hospital.	
2	My mother is a very good cook. Many delicious cakes and snacks are cooked by her. She has a lot of costumer who buy her snacks. Every morning cakes and snacks are delivered around the town. She is often invited by my neighbors to share her cooking ability.	
3	My village is famous with its fertile soil. Many kinds of plants, fruits, and vegetables grow very well there. Fruits are planted in the garden backyard. Vegetables are usually planted around the house. While big trees are found in the woods. the vegetables are harvested every week. While the fruits are collected based on the season.	

k. Vocabularies

Vision	: gambaran, pandangan	Capenter	: tukang kayu
Seeds	: biji	Meal	: makanan
Remain	: masih ada, tertingal	Jewel	: permata
Silence	: kesunyian	Hit	: memukul, menabrak
Beneath	: dibawah	Severe	: parah
Collar	: kerah baju	Wound	: luka
Stab	: menusuk	Investigate	: menyelidiki
Disturb	: mengganggu	Costumer	: pelanggan
Silent	: sunyi, hening	Share	: membagi
Raindrops	: titik air hujan	Fertile	: subur
Echo	: gema, bergema	Soil	: tanah
Bow	: menunduk	Grow	: tumbuh
Sign	: tanda	Backyard	: halaman belakang
Warning	: peringatan	Harvest	: panen
Prophets	: nabi-nabi	Season	: musim
Whisper	: berbisik	Collect	: mengumpulkan

Grammar Zone

1. Pada modul ini *Grammar Zone* terkait dengan penggunaan Passive Voice seperti yang sudah dijelaskan sebelumnya
2. Rumus dari Passive Voice adalah penggunan to be + Past Participle atau kata kerja bentuk ketiga.

   FORMING THE PASSIVE VOICE

   The passive voice in English is composed of two elements:
   the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' + past participle

   PASSIVE VOICE

   Subject + to be (conjugated) + past participle + rest of sentence

   Simple present

   The yard is cleaned every day
   The letters are delivered at 6 in the morning
   The coffee is made every afternoon

   Present continuous

   The yard is being cleaned now
   The letters are being delivered now
   The coffee is being made now

   Simple past

   The yard was cleaned yesterday
   The letters were delivered yesterday
   The coffee was made yesterday

   Past continuous

   The yard was being cleaned last week
   The letters were being delivered last week
   The coffee was being made last week

   Present perfect

   The yard has been cleaned since you arrived
   The letters have been delivered since 1998
   The coffee has been made since World War II

   Past perfect

   The yard had been cleaned since you arrived
   The letters had been delivered since 1998
   The coffee had been made since World War II

Future

The yard will be cleaned tomorrow

The letters will be delivered next week

The coffee will be made next Saturday

Future continuous

The yard will be being cleaned tomorrow

The letters will be being delivered next week

The coffee will be being made next Saturday

Summary

Narrative is a text focusing specific participants. Its social function is to tell stories or past events and entertain the readers.

Generic Structure of Narrative

A narrative text consists of the following structure:

Orientation: Introducing the participants and informing the time and the place

Complication: Describing the rising crises which the participants have to do with

Resolution: Showing the way of participant to solve the crises, better or worse

The passive voice occurs when something that is ordinarily “done by” the subject of a sentence is “done by” the object of a sentence.

In the passive writing voice, whatever is doing the action of the sentence is not the grammatical subject of the sentence.

FORMING THE PASSIVE VOICE

The passive voice in English is composed of two elements:

the appropriate form of the verb ‘to be’ + past participle

PASSIVE VOICE

Subject + to be (conjugated) + past participle + rest of sentence

Evaluation

A. Choose the correct answer!

1. Pay attention to the narrative text below.

Countryman and a Snake

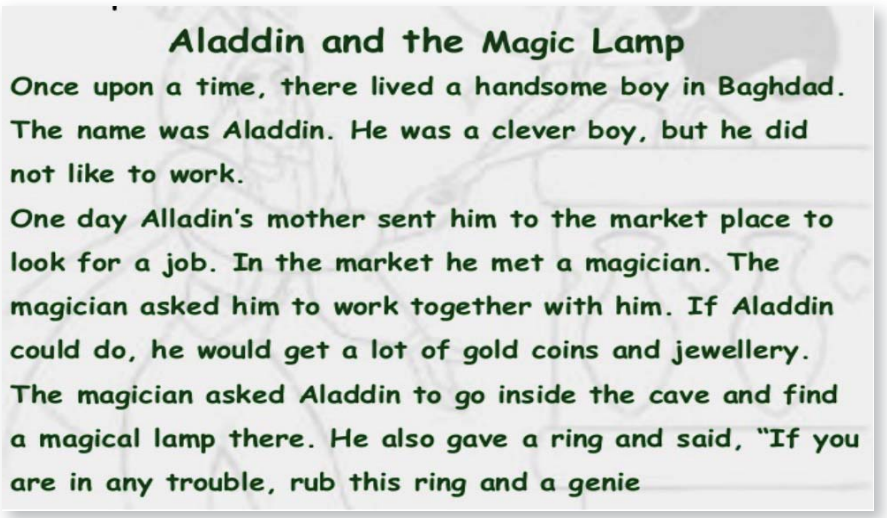
A countryman's son stepped on a snake's tail accidentally. The tail suddenly turned and hit him so that he died. The father was very angry so that he cut off part of the snake's tail. Then, the snake in revenge stung several of the farmer's cattle. It caused him great loss. However, the farmer decided to stop the fight with the snake. He brought food and honey to the mouth of its lair, and said to it, "Let's forget and forgive. Perhaps you were right to punish my son, and take revenge on my cattle, but surely I was right in trying to revenge him. Now that we are both satisfied, why should not we be friends again?" "No, no," said the snake. "Take away your gifts. You can never forget the death of your son, nor I the loss of my tail. Injuries may be forgiven, but not forgotten."

http://englishjuniorhighschool.blogspot.com/2012/04/countryman-and-snake-countrymans-son.html

Why did the farmer bring food and honey to the snake's lair?

a. The farmer wanted to be friends with the snake
b. The farmer wanted to take revenge to the snake
c. The farmer wanted to kill the snake
d. The farmer wanted to kill the cattle

2. Check this passage carefully.



Aladdin and the Magic Lamp

Once upon a time, there lived a handsome boy in Baghdad. The name was Aladdin. He was a clever boy, but he did not like to work.

One day Alladin's mother sent him to the market place to look for a job. In the market he met a magician. The magician asked him to work together with him. If Aladdin could do, he would get a lot of gold coins and jewellery. The magician asked Aladdin to go inside the cave and find a magical lamp there. He also gave a ring and said, "If you are in any trouble, rub this ring and a genie

http://www.oskole.sk/userfiles/ckjxc/essay+closers/sample-narrative-text-in-english-c/

What did the magician ask Alladin:

a. He asked Alladin to find the lamp
b. He asked Alladin to look for jewellery
c. He asked Alladin to work with him
d. He asked Alladin to look for a job

3. Read the passage carefully.

One day a young wanderer got lost in a wood. Suddenly there was a light from an old hut. He knocked on the door, and old woman opened it. She was crying. She said that the devil had stolen her magic candle. The candle could grant anything she asked. The wanderer asked where the devil lived. "In a castle not far from here," said the old woman.

The wanderer went to the castle. There he found the devil, but he was old and weak. Therefore when the wanderer grabbed the magic candle from the devil's table and ran away, he couldn't chase him

https://slamethwy.blogspot.com/2018/01/contoh-narative-text-cerita-pendek.html

Why was the old woman crying?

a. Because she was old and weak
b. Because her magic candle had been stolen
c. Because she was lost in the wood
d. Because the candle could grant anything she asked

4. The baker makes the cake in the kitchen.

The passive voice for the sentence above is:

a. The cake is made by the baker in the kitchen
b. The cake made by the baker in the kitchen
c. The cake make by the baker in the kitchen
d. The cake is make by the baker in the kitchen

5. The postman delivered the letter this morning

The passive voice for the sentence above is:

a. The letter is delivered by the postman this morning
b. The letter delivered by the postman this morning
c. The letter deliver by the postman this morning
d. The letter was delivered by the postman this morning

6. The students are singing the National Anthem beautifully.
   The passive voice for the sentence above is:
   a. The National Anthem is sing by the students beautifully
   b. The National Anthem was sung by the students beautifully
   c. The National Anthem is being sung by the students beautifully
   d. The National Anthem is singing by the students beautifully
7. Grandmother was knitting the sweater last night.
   The passive voice for the sentence above is:
   a. The sweater is being knitted by grandmother last night
   b. The sweater was knitted by grandmother last night
   c. The sweater is knitted by grandmother last night
   d. The sweater was being knitted by grandmother last night
8. The soldier has announced the news long ago
   The passive voice for the sentence above is:
   a. The news has been announced by the soldier long ago
   b. The news was announced by the soldier long ago
   c. The news was being announced by the soldier long ago
   d. The news is being announced by the soldier long ago
9. The family had started the company since 1978
   The passive voice for the sentence is:
   a. The company has been started by the family since 1978
   b. The company was being started by the family since 1978
   c. The company had been started by the family since 1978
   d. The company is being started by the family since 1978
10. Mrs June will send the furniture abroad next month
    The passive voice for the sentence is:
    a. The furniture is sent abroad by Mrs June next month
    b. The furniture will be sent abroad by Mrs June next month
    c. The furniture is being sent abroad by Mrs June next month
    d. The furniture has been sent abroad by Mrs June next month

B. Answer the questions!

1. Go to this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItN0t3Id-AM
   Now, answer the question based on the video.
   a. What was the story about?
   b. What tense is used on the story?
   c. Mention the characters on the story?

d. Where did the story take place?
e. What happened to the main character in the end of the story?

2. Now, check this out:
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hOoFlstyZm0
   a. What is the video about
   b. What is the difference of active voice and passive voice?
3. Change the active sentences below into passive ones!
   a. The maid peel the apple
   b. Mr Jones cleaned the room
   c. Our grandparents are visiting us
   d. the merchant sell his good every Sunday.
4. Now, change the passive sentences into active sentences!
   a. I was invited to the party by my teacher
   b. The burglar is being arrested by the police
   c. The house is painted blue by the students
   d. The party had been well planned by the committee
5. Let's have some fun by checking this link out:
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARaEpSAD-ng
   Try to find out what is the song about. You may sing along too. Happy singing!

Easy English for Package B (Equal to Junior High School Level IX)
Modul Tema 15 : Rainbow

- **Penulis:** Yuniarti, S.Pd., M.Hum
- **Editor:** Dr. Samto; Dr. Subi Sudarto
  Dra. Maria Listiyanti; Dra. Suci Paresti, M.Pd.; Apriyanti Wulandari, M.Pd.

- **Diterbitkan oleh**: Direktorat Pendidikan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Khusus–Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Pendidikan Dasar, dan Pendidikan Menengah–Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

iv+ 40 hlm + illustrasi + foto; 21 x 28,5 cm

Modul Dinamis: Modul ini merupakan salah satu contoh bahan ajar pendidikan kesetaraan yang berbasis pada kompetensi inti dan kompetensi dasar dan didesain sesuai kurikulum 2013. Sehingga modul ini merupakan dokumen yang bersifat dinamis dan terbuka lebar sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi daerah masing-masing, namun merujuk pada tercapainya standar kompetensi dasar.

Content

RAINBOW

Preface

Welcome to Easy English for Package B equal to Junior High School). This is a self-learning module which is designed for Package B students. It is designed based on the revised 2013 of English curriculum.

This module consists of two units where each unit consists of several tasks to do. At the beginning of unit you will find learning outcomes that you should accomplished. So you are going to know what you will be able to comprehend narrative text and passive voice

This module provides you with various tasks that you should do in order to develop your language skill. Listening dialogue, reading text, comprehension questions, text constructions, completing sentences, practice yourself are various tasks you may try to develop your language skill.

At the end of the module you will find a summary. A summary is used to reflect your achievement. You also will find any resources you should learn in order to complete your knowledge and practice the content of the material. In the last, you will lead to know what is the next material will be provided in the next module and certain criteria you should accomplished in order to pass this module.

You may learn English in Easy English for Package B as a self-learning module. Even though, you may learn by yourself, in a pair, in a small group, even in a whole class. You will listen, you will read, and you will learn something new in this module. Finally, enjoy the module and start to learn English easily.

Let's have fun on learning English and wish you all the best!

Author

Guideline

How to use this module?

There are several steps in using this module!

 **Guideline**	**Step 1** Read the guideline! Guideline is a general explanation on each step how to use the module. (Petunjuk penggunaan adalah penjelasan umum setiap langkah bagaimana menggunakan modul ini)
 Learning Outcomes	**Step 2** Read the learning outcomes! Learning outcomes are the outcomes that a learner should accomplish. (Tujuan atau capaian pembelajaran yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik)
 Learning Activities	**Step 3** Do the learning activities! Learning activities are various activities to help a learner develop their language skills. (Kegiatan pembelajaran yang membantu peserta didik mengembangkan ketrampilan berbahasa).
 Summary	**Step 4** Read the summary! Summary is a brief explanation to remind the learner about the previous material. (Rangkuman merupakan penjelasan singkat untuk mengingatkan kembali peserta didik terhadap isi materi).
 **Grammar**	**Step 5** Grammar Zone! In this session you have to pay attention to the grammar related to the content of unit. (Pada bagian ini, Anda harus memperhatikan grammar yang sesuai dengan isi materi pada unit tersebut).
 **Completeness Criteria**	**Step 6** Set the completeness criteria! Completeness Criteria is several criteria a learner should complete to finish this module before moving to the next module. (Kriteria ketuntasan adalah kriteria yang harus dipenuhi oleh peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan modul ini).

 **Evaluation**	**Step 7** Evaluation! Evaluation is certain short test to make sure whether the learners mastering the lesson very well. (Evaluasi adalah beberapa soal pendek yang diberikan untuk memastikan bahwa peserta didik telah menguasai materi dengan baik).
 **Additional References**	**Step 8** Pay attention to this! Additional references to enrich materials in order to develop language skills. (Referensi atau sumber belajar lain yang dapat digunakan peserta didik untuk menambah kemampuan berbahasanya.)
 **Next module**	**Step 9** Go the next module, if you set the completeness criteria ! (Menuju modul berikutnya setelah menyelesaikan evaluasi Modul 12).

NOTE: Use the DICTIONARY when it is necessary.
(Gunakan kamus apabila diperlukan).

Completeness Criteria

You are declared passing and can continue to study to the next module, if you reach the 80 score criteria. You must complete all the assignments and practice questions contained in this module. Do your best to achieve the criteria.
Happy learning and good luck!
Anda dinyatakan lulus dan dapat melanjutkan belajar ke modul berikutnya jika mencapai kriteria skor 80. Anda harus menyelesaikan semua tugas dan latihan soal yang ada pada modul ini. Lakukan yang terbaik untuk mencapai kriteria. Selamat Belajar dan semoga sukses
kriteria minimal. Selamat bekerja!

UNIT 1 Somewhere Over the Rainbow

https://www.thesun.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/nintchdbpict000311283862.jpg

Learning Outcome

Comprehend about : • Information report about natural phenomenom • Information report about social phenomenom
Practice to construct : • Information report text about natural phenomenom • Information report text about social phenomenom
Characters building : Politeness, confidence, collaboration, communicative

Learning Activities

A. Activity 1: Information Report about Natural Phenomenon

Lead-in

» Do you know well about rainbow? Can you see it?

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

1. Read the story carefully.

R A I N B O W

Source: wastwaterphotography.com

Rainbow is an optical and meteorological phenomena that produces the spectrum of light in the sky when the sun shines when it rains. Sequence, the color is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Rainbow produced when light refracts through water droplets in the air. That's why the rainbow is always seen after rain. It's curved in the air as water droplets spherical. But usually the bottom of the rainbow "protected" by the earth. Rainbow phenomenal can also be seen with the back of the sun and spray water on a sunny day.

Source: https://brainly.co.id/tugas/13800309#readmore

2. Answer the questions!.

a. What is a rainbow?

.....

b. What colors does the rainbow have?

.....

c. How the rainbow is produced?

.....

d. What is the shape of the rainbow?

.....

e. When the rainbow is seen?

.....

3. Give explanations about the natural disasters below! Give the explanation in 5 sentences! Do as the examples below!

 Source: pinterpolitik.com	**Flood** a. Flood is usually happened in the rainy seasons. b. Flood is occurred when the volume of the water in the river is excessive. c. Flood causes many disadvantages d. Flood can sweep away houses and other materials. e. Flood even kill people.
 Source: zonapelajar11.blogspot.com	**Volcanic Eruption** a. …

 Source: merdeka.com	**Forest Fire** a. …
 Source: beritajowo.com	**Land Slide** a. ….

4. Read the Text Carefully

Supermoon


Source: wastwaterphotography.com

“Supermoon" is when the moon appears large and this happens when the moon comes closer to Earth than normal, and this happens during full moon or new moon. Each month, the moon's distance varies between 354,000 km (20,000 miles) and 410,000 km (254,000 miles) due to the elliptical orbit of the moon around Earth.

An "Extreme Supermoon" is when the moon has the closest approach to the Earth during its orbit. On 19 March 2011, the moon will have its closest approach since 19 January 1992. The distance between the Earth and the Moon will be just 356,577 km (221,567 miles) on 19 March 2011. There has been speculations that this could cause natural disasters and some has even linked it with the Earthquake and Tsunami of Sendai, Japan on 11 March 2011. But, it has been clarified that the small change in the distance will not cause any huge changes in Earth.

Source: http://www.universeforfacts.com

5. Answer the questions based on the text!

a. What is supermoon?

……

b. What is “extreme supermoon”?

……

c. How far is the distance of between the moon and the earth on 19 March 2011?

……

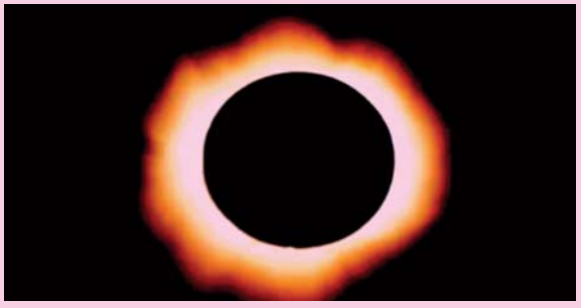
d. What is the speculations due to the “extreme supermoon” ?

……

e. Is that any clarification about the speculations?

……

6. Find out the definition of each natural phenomenon below! Give three sentences for each definition. Number 1 has been done for you!

 *Source: dreamstime.com*	**TORNADO** a. a.Tornado is a rapidly column of air. b. b.Tornado usually appears as a twister, whirlwind or cyclone. c. Tornado comes in many size and shapes.
 *Source: eos.org*	**EARTHQUAKE**
 *Source: diberisehatharusmanfaat.com*	**SOLAR ECLIPSE**

B. Activity 2: Information Report about Social Phenomenon

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» What will you do if you catch a thief in your house?

1. Read the text below

THEFT

Source: www.123.rtf.com

Theft is one of the social phenomena in the category of criminal. Theft is taking someone else's property illegally without permission from the owner. A person who acts or a career in the theft called a thief, and his action is called stealing.

Theft occurs usually because it has the intention and the opportunity to steal, although sometimes also due to hit by the situation. Home property theft is one of the thefts that are based on the intention. The thieves usually spying on the house ahead of time before their execution.

The situations support the theft due to several factors, such as economic factors, social, and psychological. Economic reason is the basic reason for thieves, as they do not have their needs. Social reasons, that a thief mostly jobless, although someone must not to be a thief because he does not have a job. Psychological reason, it is because of soul disturbing.

Theft is very negative impacts on society, because theft is usually done by force and violence. Thieves usually carry weapons. They often force their victims with their weapons. If the victim of theft does not provide the goods, the thieves do not hesitate to kill the victim.

source: http://otugas.blogspot.com/2016/01/contoh-report-social-phenomena.html

2. Answer the questions below!

a. What is theft?

……

b. b.How do the thieves usually plan their theft effort?

……

c. c.Why theft is occurred?

……

d. d.What situations that support the theft occurred?

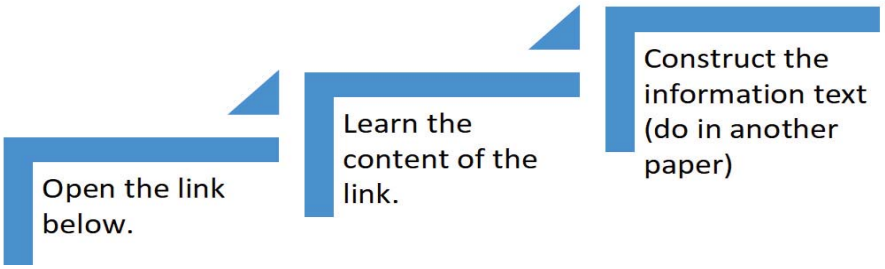
……

e. e.Why theft gives negative impacts on society?

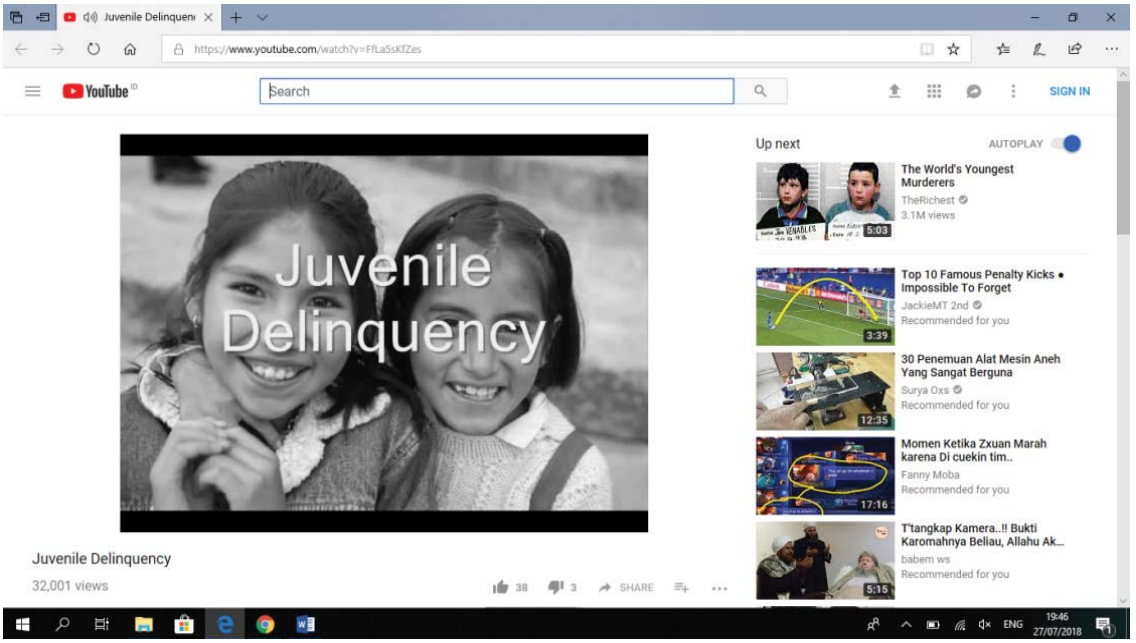
……

3. Task to do!

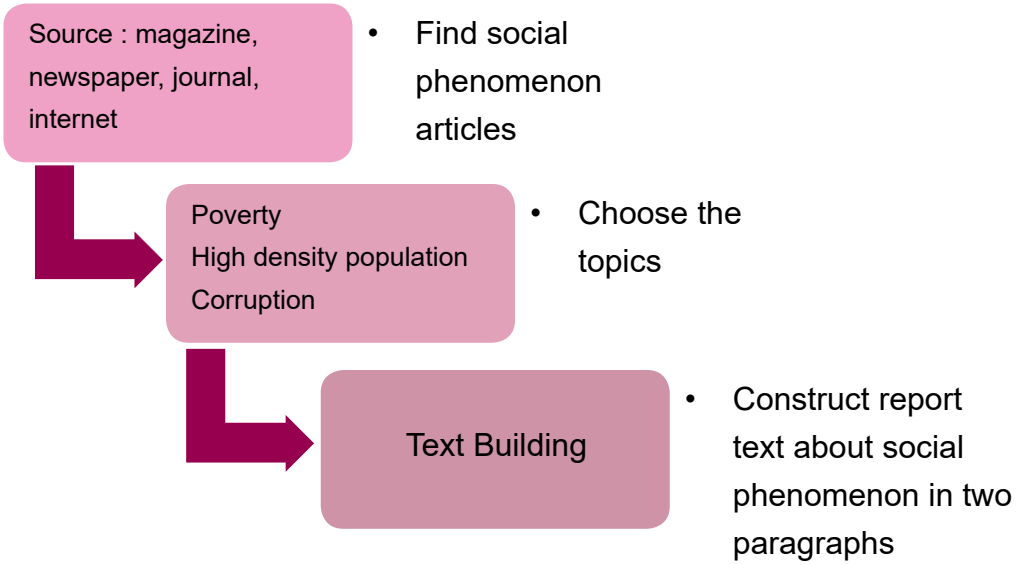
a. Juvenile Delinquency



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FfLa5sKfZes



b. Social phenomenon article



4. Vocabularies

natural	Alam	rainbow	Pelangi
phenomenon	Fenomena	optical	Optik
meteorological	meteorologi	spectrum	Spektrum
refracts	membiaskan	droplet	Tetesan
spherical	bulat	supermoon	bulan penuh
earth	bumi	elliptical	berbetuk elip
orbit	orbit	natural disaster	bencana alam
juvenile deliqunecy	kenakalan remaja	high density population	kepadatan penduduk tinggi
poverty	kemiskinan	corruption	korupsi
theft	pencurian	thief	pencuri
opportunity	kesempatan	victim	korban
weapon	senjata	hesitate	ragu-ragu
Twister	Putaran	Whirlwind	Angin puyuh
Tornado	Angin putting beliung	Solar eclipse	Gerhana matahari
Flood	Banjir	Earthquake	Gempa bumi

UNIT 2 The Most Delicious Rainbow Cake in Town

Source:tescorealfood.com

Learning Outcome

Comprehend about : • Product advertisement text • Service advertisement text
Practice to construct : • Product advertisement text • Service advertisement text
Characters building : Politeness, confidence, collaboration, communicative

Learning activities

A. Activity 1: Product Advertisement

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» Have you ever seen advertisement?
» What is advertisement?

1. Read the advertisement below then answer the questions!

Source: pricearea.com

2. Answer the questions!

a. What is offered on the advertisement above?

……

b. What is the best offer from the advertisement above?

……

c. What kind of advertisement above? Product or service advertisement?

……

3. **Read the advertisement text below. Complete the advertisement with three (3) suitable sentences. Number one has been done for you!**

Source: pricearea.com

a. It is the best rainbow cakes in town!
b. ……
c. ……

4. **Make a description of each advertisement below in three sentences. Number 1 has done for you!**

 Source: borneochannel.com	It is a product of natural hair shampoo. The smell of the shampoo is so juicy because they made of fruits essence. It is naturally safe for your hair and make your hair sense nicely.
 Source: borneochannel.com	

Source: fmac2010.com

Source: kompasiana.com

Source: marhabanyaramadhan.com

B. Activity 2: Service Advertisement

Source: *https://www.cartoonstock.com*

Lead-in

» What will you do to offer your services?

1. **Read the advertisement below carefully, then answer the questions!**

Ma9 photography
bring out your imagination to the real image

All about photography
.pre wedding .wedding ceremony
.product .food .event .model
.graduation .automotive
www.ma9photography.com
contact us 0817.9889.656 / 0815.969.1111

2. **Answer the questions below!**
   a. What is the advertisement about?
      ……
   b. What do they offer?
      ……
   c. Do they offer products?
      ……
   d. What is the name of the producer of the advertisement?
      ……
   e. How can we contact them?
      ……

3. **Complete the service advertisement below. Number 1 has been done for you!**
   a. We offer you the best car wash in town.
   b. ……
   c. ……

4. Task to do

Read the situation of the advertisement (look at the situations below)

↓

Construct your advertisement text in four sentences (as interesting as possible)

↓

Give picture or illustration to support your advertisement

ADDVERTISEMENT SITUATIONS

d. Situations: You are very expert in sewing gowns. You want to advertise your skill throughout a newspaper. Make your advertisement as interesting as possible.

e. Situations: You produce knitted handmade bags. You want to sell your products. Make your own advertisement.

f. Situations: You open a new service of laundry and dry clean. Please make your advertisement. Give it an eye catching picture!

No	Picture of Advertisement Situations	Sentences
a.	Sewing gowns	…… …… …… ……
b.	Knitted handmade bags	…… …… …… ……
c.	Laudry and dry clean	…… …… …… ……

UNIT 3 Singing in the Rain

Source : reaartandlvectorgraphics.com

Learning Outcome

Comprehend song lyrics Theme : Natural Phenomenom
Listen to the song Theme : Natural Phenomenom
Translate into Indonesia
Moral Value : Thankfull, confidence, collaboration, communicative

Learning Activities

A. Activity 1: Let's Sing

Source: https://www.cartoonstock.com

Lead-in

» Can you sing a song?
What kind of song?

1. Look at the song lyrics below!

Over the Rainbow
By: Israel Kamakawiwo'ole

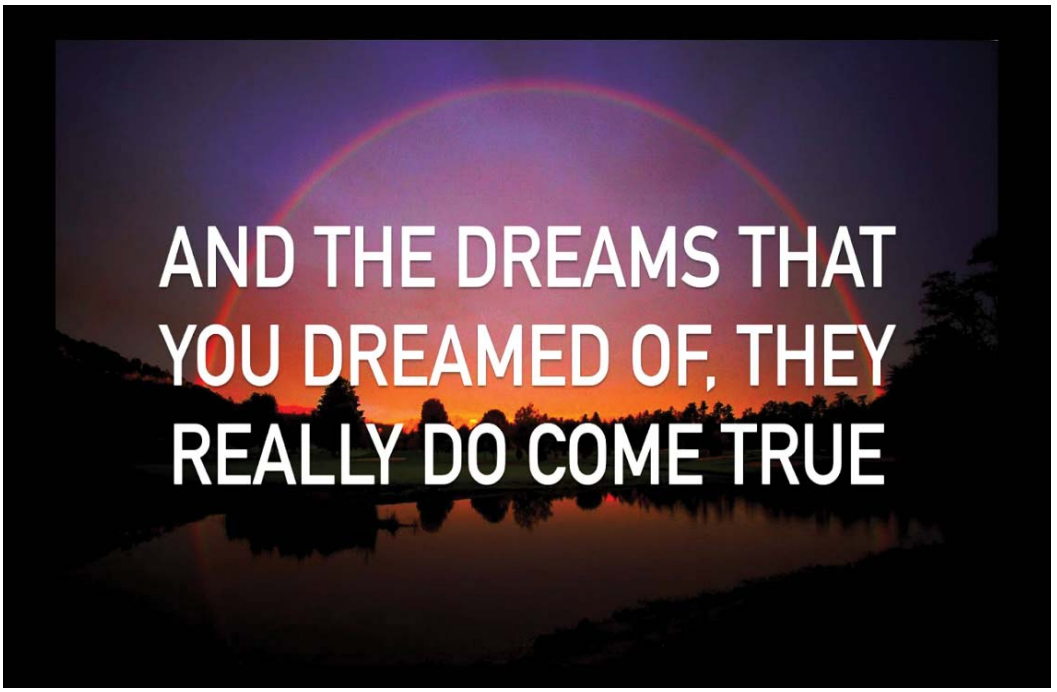
Ooh, ooh, ooh
Ooh, ooh
Somewhere over the rainbow
Way up high
And the dreams that you dream of
Once in a lullaby
Somewhere over the rainbow
Bluebirds fly
And the dreams that you dream of
Dreams really do come true
Someday, I wish upon a star
Wake up where the clouds are far behind me
Where trouble melts like lemon drops
High above the chimney top
That's where you'll find me
Somewhere over the rainbow
Bluebirds fly

And the dreams that you dare to
Oh why, oh why can't I?
Well, I see trees of green and red roses too
I'll watch them bloom for me and you
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world
Well, I see skies of blue and I see clouds of white
And the brightness of day
I like the dark
And I think to myself what a wonderful world
The colors of the rainbow so pretty in the sky
And also on the faces of people passing by
I see friends shaking hands saying
How do you do?
They're really saying I, I love you
I hear babies cry and I watch them grow
They'll learn much more then we'll know
And I think to myself what a wonderful world
Someday I wish upon a star
Wake up where the clouds are far behind me
Where trouble melts like lemon drops
High above the chimney top
That's where you'll find me
Oh, somewhere over the rainbow
Way up high
And the dreams that you dare to
Why oh, why can't I?
Ooh, ooh Ooh, ooh

(Penulis lagu: E.Y. Harburg / Harold Arlen

2. Task to Do!

Listen to the song https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3BeKhlUzPUc&gl=ID&hl=id
Comprehend the lyrics
Translate into Indonesia
Find other songs.



a. The lyrics of the song

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b. Indonesian translation on the song lyrics

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

c. other song lyrics about nature

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

Important Notes

In this module you can find Report Text about Natural and social phenomenon.

What is Report Text?

Report text is a text that has social function to describe something in general.

Generic Structure of Report Text

1. General Classification; starting classification of general aspect of thing, animal, plant, nature, people, etc.
2. Description: describing the thing which will be discussed in detail.

Language Feature of Report Text

1. Introducing general aspects.
2. Using conditional logical connection; such as, when, so, in order, then, etc.
3. Using Simple Present Tense (find this on other modules before)

Summary

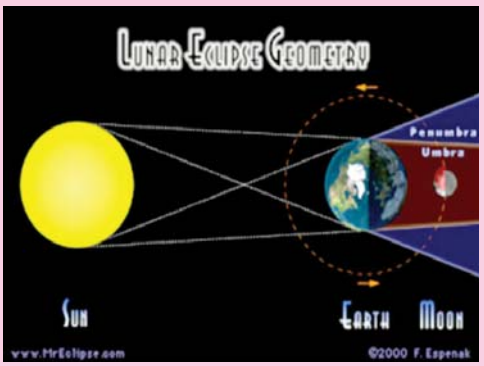
- Report Text is a text that has social function to describe something in general.
- Report text can be used to describe general aspects of things, animal, people, nature, etc.
- Report text usually used Simple Present Tense
- Special Text, such as advertisement is used to special occasion. Advertisement text used to offer your product or service.
- Special text used as interesting sentences and pictures as possible to support your advertisement.

Evaluation

A. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D!

Read the text below. Questions number 1 – 3 are based on the text!

LUNAR ECLIPSE



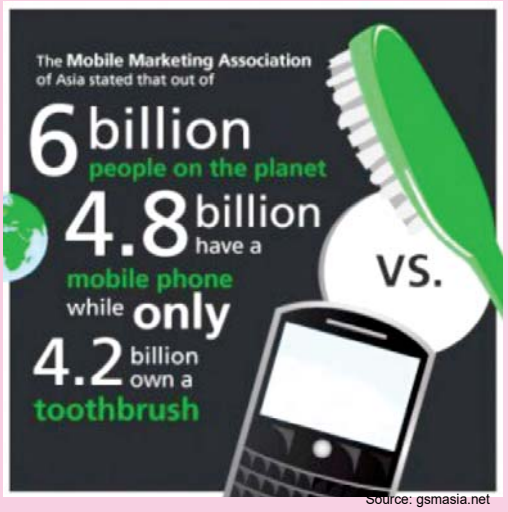
The occurrence of natural events is due to partial or entire lunar surface is covered by the shadow of the earth. Well, during the lunar eclipse, the earth was in a position halfway between the moon and sun. These three celestial bodies are located in the same straight line, if you have this automatically blocked by the Earth's sun. Finally, sunlight cannot reach because of blocked by the Earth's moon. In other words, an eclipse of the moon appears when the position of the moon opposite the sun. But because of the slope field of the moon's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, it is not any opposition to the moon with the sun will result in the occurrence of a lunar eclipse.

(source : http://reyrey.blog.uns.ac.id/2009/12/14/fenomena-terjadinya-gerhana-bulan/)

1. How is lunar eclipsed occurred?
   a. Partial or entire lunar surface is covered by the shadow of the earth.
   b. Partial or entire earth surface is covered by the shadow of the lunar.
   c. Partial or entire lunar surface is covered by the shadow of the sun.
   d. Partial or entire earth surface is covered by the shadow of the sun.
2. Where is the position of earth during the lunar eclipse?
   a. The earth was in a position in the middle of the moon and sun
   b. The earth was in a position halfway between the moon and sun
   c. The earth was in a position halfway opposite the sun.
   d. The earth was in a position halfway opposite the moon.
3. Moon eclipse appears when …
   a. the position of the moon between the earth.
   b. the position of the moon between the sun
   c. the position of the moon opposite the earth
   d. the position of the moon opposite the sun.

Read the text below. Questions number 4 – 6 are based on the text!

Mobile Phone Nowadays



Source: gsmasia.net

A mobile phone (also known as a wireless phone, cell phone, or cellular telephone) is a very small portable radio telephone. The first mobile phone networks were created in the late 1970s in Japan. A cell phone combines technologies, mainly telephone, radio, and computer. Cell phones work as two-way radios. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to base station. The waves are sent through antennas. This is called wireless communication.

There are different kinds of phones. A flip phone flips open, and is best for calling. A bar phone is shaped like a candy bar, and the keys and screen are on one face. A slate phone is a phone that has almost no buttons, and uses a touchscreen. Most smartphones are slates. A slider phone slides on rails. It can slide out number keys or a mini keyboard, but some do both. A swivel spins on an axle. Many 21st century mobile phones are smartphones. These phones can be used for email, browsing the internet, playing music and games, and many other functions that computers can perform. This is because mobile phones basically are small computers. Older phones also used computer technology, but lacked many of the parts of a computer that were too big to fit into a phone. Modern phone makers have been able to use smaller parts. Most smartphones are also GPS receivers and digital cameras.

(http://contohbahasainggris.com/5-contoh-report-text-tentang-teknologi/)

4. does a mobile phone work?
   a. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to other.
   b. They send electromagnetic microwaves from others to base station
   c. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to base station
   d. They send electromagnetic microwaves from base station to bare station.
5. What can a smartphone do?
   a. Computer works, GPS receivers and digital cameras.
   b. Browsing and mailing
   c. Digital camera and GPS
   d. Computer works

6. How many kinds of phones?
   a. bar phone, smartphone, and slate phone, cell phone.
   b. smartphone, modern phone, slate phone and candy phone
   c. Flip phone, smartphone, wireless phone, and mobile phone
   d. Flip phone, bar phone, slider phone and slate phone.
7. Look at the advertisement below! Then answer the questions. The advertisement is for questions number 7 – 8!

Source: englishiana.com

What kind of advertisement is this?
   a. Service advertisement
   b. Product advertisement
   c. Offering advertisement
   d. Service and product advertisement.

8. What is the best deal offered by the advertisement?
   a. The hot coffee taste
   b. The cream cheese taste
   c. The hot coffee and the cream cheese price
   d. The hot coffee and the cream cheese taste.
9. Look at the advertisement below! Then answer the questions. The advertisement is for questions number 9 – 10!

Source: englishiana.com

What kind of advertisement is this?
   a. Service advertisement
   b. Product advertisement
   c. Offering advertisement
   d. Service and product advertisement..

10. What are the best deal offered by the advertisement?
   a. Complete tree service
   b. Seniors discounts and free estimate
   c. Long established
   d. Oldest tree service

B. Answer the questions briefly!

Read the text below. The question number 1 – 3 based on the text!

Teenage Bullying

Bullying includes behaviors that focus on making someone else feel inadequate, or focus on belittling someone else. Bullying includes harassment, physical harm, repeatedly demeaning speech and efforts to ostracize another person. Bullying is done with the intention of bringing another person down. It is important to realize that there are different kinds of bullying.

Physical Bullying: This is the most obvious form of bullying. In this type of bullying, the instigator attempts to physically dominate another teen. Verbal Bullying: When someone verbally bullies another, he or she uses demeaning language to tear down another's self-image. Emotional Bullying: This is even more subtle than verbal bullying. Teenage bullying that includes emotional methods aims at getting someone else to feel isolated, and alone. Cyber Bullying: This type of bullying uses instant messaging, cell phone text messages, and online social networks to humiliate and embarrass others.

There are a number of effects that come with teenage bullying. First of all, there are the obvious physical problems and injuries that can result from physical bullying. However, emotional, verbal and cyber bullying can deeply affect teens as well. These activities can lead to depression (and even suicide), drug use and stunted social development. These problems can affect a person well into adulthood.

(http://samuderabahasainggris.blogspot.com/2016/05/contoh-factual-report-social-phenomena.html)

1. What is bullying?

   .....

2. Mention 4 (four) kinds of teenage bullying!

   .....

3. What are the effects of teenage bullying?

   .....

Look at the advertisement below. Then answer the questions. The advertisements text is for the questions number 4 – 5!

Source: englishiana.com

4. What is the advertisement about?

   .....

   .....

5. What is the best deal of the advertisement?

   .....

   .....